MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

This is the best month in the twelve to make permanent improvements on the farm. Whether the work be ditching, or clearing, or making walls of the rocks we dig out of the fields, September, on the whole accounts, is better for the employer and the employed, than months that are longer or shorter; warmer or colder. Men are now strong, for they are used to toil and to the rays of the bright sun. The days are shorter and there is quite time enough to sleep.

Low lands must be ploughed, if ever, at this season of the year, and this too is the very time to seed them. Ditching is now done to advantage as springs are lower than at any period so far as the surface of the earth is in question. Carting and wheeling of sod and manure on to low lands can be done to advantage only when they are dryest.

As to spreading composts on grass lands we prefer either for the finishing, though the material ought to be on the ground before it becomes soft. It may be put in small heaps now, and spread later, when it will not dry so fast. But composts for the surface should always have so large a proportion of earth or sod in them as to retain the principal part of the essence of the manure.

Rocks are dug to advantage in this month as most farmers have leisure now, between haying and harvesting corn. A good yoke of oxen are worth as much as a man in digging rocks. They save much swearing and save time, as you need only to have a rock weighing two or three tons, and they will start it out for you without the trouble of propping it up at different stages, as when bars alone are used. File up your rocks now and haul them in winter to their place of destination.

You will have no grain to secure in September but buckwheat. This is not usually cut early enough, either to secure the most grain, or the most for fodder. We must not wait for all the blossoms to mature. If we do we lose entirely the earliest and the best, for it shatters out extremely easy when fully ripe.

It is now near time to cut the top stalks of corn in the old method is pursued. These tops may be tied up and bound after lying one day only on the soil; for the bands need not be drawn tight, and the stalks are to be put in pikes and stand out for three weeks, they will be dry enough for housing without being much exposed to the weather. Rye and wheat and oats should be bound tight; but no matter how loose the band of a bundle of stalks. Even if it is doubtful whether they are dry enough, put them on end in the barn rather than pack them green.

Bushes may be mown in September as well as in any month except August. But here, in this old part of the country, cattle and sheep ought to keep off all the bushes; and they will in case there are too many in proportion to the other feed in the field. For all cattle are fond of variety in food, and love to take a part of their fill in bushes of various sorts.

Hogs that are to be fatted must now be kept close and fed well. They too like variety, and the pursiness that is now in your garden, as large as your little finger, will do more service in the hog-pen than among the cabbages and turnips. Hogs seem to like tops as well as green corn stalks. Sweet corn in the ear will be a good article for change at this season. It need not be husked, but may be chopped in the cob and stalk and all. Dont forgetat this season to have loam enough to keep the air sweet about the sties; for in proportion as you give rich feed you should matter to increase the manure, and this material will not cost half so much as guano, poudrette or nitre, yet it will produce a more lasting effect.

If your pastures are short let your ows have corn for some matter of that kind. Put it in your mow the cow-yard rather than in the pasture, unless you will not divert the attention of your cows from the feed that is growing. Suffer them to relish short now and contrast the milk ducts, lest you cannot enlarge thes again this season, so as your best fall grass when you allow them the whole range of your fields

VARIETIES OF THE GRASSES.

Mr. Wm. Tribou, of North Bridgewater, has supplied a very handsome Bouquet, composed of every one of grasses that are found growing on his farm. Among them are the Tussock, Blue-joint, Quaking-grass, Quaker, Pigeon, and Fly-a-way grasses. He had also various kinds of Red-top that are called by various names—as Rhode Island, Fine-top, Blue-top, Old-field, &c.

We give the popular names only, for they are all understood at present by our readers than the botanical names would be. Yet we hope in time to become familiar the true botanical names of all our best grasses in such a way as to enable all English readers to understand them, and to reject the nick names that are so perplexing and confused.

The most universally known and esteemed grass, throughout New England *Herds-grass*, has a variety of names that are not suitable to its dignity or importance. In many places it is called *Timothy* because "uncle Timothy" was the first man that was known to cultivate it on a certain farm. In the South many give the name of Herds-grass to a variety which we call Red-top. So the *Wire-grass* known by a dozen different names. It is an important grass, though some farmers like it, and would not have it extirpated from their fields. It is called "witch-grass," "dog-grass," "couch-grass," &c., &c. It is well to know it by one uniform name, as the purpose is only to be rid of it.

The poor or worthless kinds are not well known and farmers will be liable to be imposed upon by their introduction under a new and specious name, as the White-weed is said to have been,—(called the ox-eye daisy.)

At the same time we intend to keep up a marked distinction between the *valuable* grasses, as we consider them, and the less valuable. For the best are the *Clovers*, *Herds-grass* and *Red-top*, are the most valuable that are at present known; though we are not the only kinds that may be cultivated to advantage. There are *wild grasses* that live cheap, and require no feeding—they grow rank without manure, and are supposed to be almost teetotal, living much on water.

The best of these now known are the *Fowl-meadow* (introduced by *fowls*) and the *Blue-joint*, a native grass that yields abundantly in certain locations. Farmers ought to inquire and know more about these grasses, since it is quite important, on all farms, to have a cheaper fodder than such as commands fifteen to twenty dollars a ton.

The Fowl-meadow succeeds best when it is permitted to stand till September and leave a portion of the seeds on the ground. And we suspect this is the case too with the Blue-joint; for we find it holds on from year to year, and grows rank in places where it is not annually cut early and carried away. On the borders of meadows, where bushes grow, and where the scythe is obstructed, this grass attains to a great height, and would yield at the rate of two tons per acre in a clear field.

We find limits to the raising of the cultivated grasses for the want of manures. And we have but few farmers who depend entirely for hay on lands that must be often manured. It is therefore worth our while to encourage the growth of the best wild grasses when we can act understandingly, and increase their product without diminishing the quantity of the best kinds.

Farmers know less of these two grasses than of herds-grass and clover, and it is important that more should be said and written on the advantages of retaining them and encouraging their wild luxuriance. Will not some of our correspondents venture a word in favor of making farther inquiry into the best modes of encouraging the growth of grasses that seem to require but little nourishment and little care.

We have said nothing here of *Lucerne*, or *French clover*, as it is often called. It requires a separate article.

LOOK OUT FOR THE YOUNG TREES.

At this time of the year numerous worms are found on the leaves of young apple trees, stripping them naked and rendering them incapable of properly maturing the sap that still circulates in the alburnum.

There are four or five kinds that are found on apple trees in the latter part of August. They are not formidable, but they disfigure young trees, and they should not be permitted to multiply. A jar of the limb by means of a pole will cause one class of these to drop to the ground at once, and we cannot find that they climb up again to renew their attacks. A green and red worm, nearly an inch long, of the family of span-worms, is very easily dislodged from the limbs and leaves by a sudden rap.

A worse nuisance than this is the *web-worm*, that gathers two or three limbs together and makes a nest as strong as caterpillars. This kind should be pulled off by hand, while in their web or nest. Though they are not fatal to young trees, they disfigure them and retard their growth.

There are other animalculæ on the leaves of young trees that cannot be seen by the naked eye. They strip the top limbs, of young trees quite naked, eating as they go and riddling the leaves, leaving nothing but the ribs to show where they were. We know of no remedy in such case unless we dip the ends of the limbs of small trees into suds, just strong enough to kill the mites, but not strong enough to kill the leaves. Aphides and the animalculæ found on the underside of peach trees, that cause the leaves to curl, may be treated in the same way.

On the 29th ult. we found one of those large pea-green worms attacking the leaves of a young cherry tree. He had already eaten all the top leaves and was working down. He was two inches long and nearly half an inch in diameter—green ground work and whitish stripes in the place of ribs. These worms are found on grape vines and various other plants. A pair of tongs is the best instrument to apply to this class.

SUGGESTIONS ON BUDDING.

Budding may be continued as long as the bark peels readily. The limb from which the bud is taken ought to be still growing and extending or the bark will adhere. A limb that is growing may be known by its tender and partially formed leaves at the top. When it has ceased to grow its top leaf is nearly as large as the others and has changed its pale hue to a deeper green.

Peach limbs often make much wood after September 1st. Tight ligatures therefore gall them and cause them to break off where they are budded unless they are attended to soon after budding. Many therefore choose to insert the buds as late as the season will permit.

THE BEST KINDS OF APPLES.

It is of no little importance to select the best kinds of buds and scions. Many farmers seem perfectly satisfied if their trees have been grafted or budded, not knowing what kind of fruit is to come, provided it is called winter fruit. Nurserymen ought not to have any for sale that will be no better than many of our wild apples and pears.

In one of our own orchards a former occupant introduced very inferior sorts—several kinds of sweet apples that are miserable nuisances, small and unthrifty; unfit for hogs.

The Williams apple bids fair to be quite a favorite early apple. It has been in market now two or three weeks; it is fair and rich, suiting the taste of as many people as the Porter. Its color, too, is in its favor, being a handsome red. *The Porter*, a well known apple in Middlesex county, and in the vicinity of this city, ought to be better known at a distance. It is in the market in September and is the most important apple in this market during the month.

The Hubbardston Nonsuch follows the Porter, and is in its maturity during the month of October. There are varieties of sweet apples that are now ripe, and others that are good through October. *The Sudbury sweeting* is a fine apple for baking, and keeps till winter. We have named this apple to our readers often, and would not have it forgotten. It is as easy to rear a tree of this kind as a tree that bears pig fruit.

Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Spitzenbergs, and *Newtown Pippins* are too well known to be now recommended again. Among the fair and good apples for baking we must not forget the *Danvers Winter Sweeting*.

THE HOG'S LIFE. The natural term of the hog's life is but little known, for the plain reason that every man's hand is raised against him as if he were a pirate and an outlaw! But it is related by the Rev. Gilbert White on this subject, that a neighbor of his kept a half-breed Bantam sow, "who was as thick as she was long, and whose body swept the ground until she was seventeen, when she showed some tokens of age by the decay of her teeth and the decline of her fertility, and was then fattened and killed." For ten years she produced two litters annually, of about ten, and once above twenty at a litter. At a moderate computation, she was allowed to have been the mother of some three hundred pigs!

CORRESPONDENCE.

CUTTING CORN STALKS.

MR. EDITOR,—These make excellent fodder for cattle, especially for cows when properly cured. You remark, "the question whether the ears continue to draw nourishment from the stalk later than this time has not been fully settled." Dr. Deane, I think, mentions in his New England Farmer an experiment he made of leaving the stalks on alternate rows of corn through a field, and found a trifling advantage in favor of the weight of corn on which the stalks remained until the usual corn harvest. The advantage on the other hand to the fodder when cut before the frost, I conceive to be no trifling one. Let us suppose a field of corn that will yield two tons of fodder separate from the grain itself, and the yield of corn to be forty bushels to the acre, and harvested in the new method by cutting up at the bottom and stacking before the frost; the fodder would be worth at least as much as the best English hay, say Ten Dollars per ton at the barn, for I know of no better stover; and none poorer than the butt stalks left in the field till after the latter storms that usually happen before the common time for harvesting, they are, indeed, worth merely nothing and very troublesome among the manure in the spring; barely the husks of the corn are useful, these with the top stalks would probably make one ton. Now, suppose corn at a dollar a bushel; would it shrink ten bushels in forty by cutting up thus early? I think not, and the whole labor of harvesting would be but little enhanced even if the husking is a little more troublesome.

Since we have come into the method of cultivating corn solely for feeding stock we have become more sensible of the value of this kind of feed and find that even the largest butt stalks cured in the same manner will be eat up by cattle perfectly clean while they entirely refuse late cut stalks. I have always found it best to feed out this corn fodder early in the winter. C.

Hamilton, Aug. 30.

FOR BED BUGS.

MR. EDITOR,—Take the Bedstead apart and wash it when dry, rub it with a cloth wet with Lamp Oil; the oil will soon absorb, when the Bedstead should be thoroughly rubbed with a clean dry cloth; this I have found more effectual than Quicksilver or corrosive sublimate; it should be done early in March. L. S.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

The real and personal property of Great Britain is estimated to be worth about $25,000,000, and the value of the annual product of this capital to be about $2,500,000,000.

The value of the real and personal property in the United States has been estimated as low as $6,000,000,000, and as high as $12,000,000,000, and the value of the annual produce of land and labor, from $1,200,000,000 to $2,000,000,000.

If the property of Great Britain was about equally possessed by each head of a family, supposing a family to consist of five persons, the share of each would be near $6,000, and the annual income of each family would be about $500. If the wealth of Great Britain was distributed to the mass of the population, there would be something like $1,200 for each man, woman, and child.

It will be seen from this simple statement of enormous wealth, that there is enough for all, if a more just law of distribution should prevail. Though a large proportion of the people live in compulsory idleness, yet those who have found labor have been sufficiently numerous, and their labor sufficiently productive to have produced the enormous aggregate of wealth we have spoken of.

It is supposed there are about ten thousand persons in Great Britain, the aggregate value of whose wealth constitutes about nine-tenths of the entire national wealth, leaving one-tenth to be owned by the rest. The national debt of Great Britain is near $5,000,000,000; yet there are, it is supposed, some sixteen or seventeen hundred men whose aggregate wealth would suffice to pay the whole of this immense amount—which is about one-fifth of the value of the entire wealth of the nation. The great mass of the people who have produced all, own not a dollar's worth of property.

The chief cause of the destitution, misery, and suffering in Great Britain and Ireland, is the great inequality in the ownership of property. The annual income produced by labor in the United States, is no doubt something greater than that produced in Great Britain, on the same amount of capital. But should this income in both countries be apportioned among the people, the capital of Great Britain being much the largest, the people there would divide a larger amount than in the United States.

The great cause, then, of the comparative happiness of our people, when contrasted with those of Great Britain, is the more equitable distribution of the annual value of the nation's labor. We have not more to divide, nor so large a capital to work with in proportion to population, and yet Great Britain is in a state of starvation, while the United States is enjoying the comforts of life. We have less wealth, less annual income, are nearly equal in population, and have ten-fold more of the enjoyments of life among the great mass of the people. The concentration of capital in Great Britain is of course the chief cause of the inequality we have spoken of. The nation having the least wealth, the least annual income, is sending a part of her surplus to feed the starving of the more wealthy nation.

Some of the deepest thinkers are of the opinion that we are gradually, though certainly, approximating to the same state of things here, which now exists in Great Britain. As our capital increases, it is supposed it will concentrate more and more, and as it becomes more concentrated, there will, of course, be greater inequality in the distribution of the annual proceeds. This opinion is demonstrated by contrasting the greater want among the mass of the people in large cities, with that of the mass in the country. There is much more suffering and destitution in the cities, than in any other parts of the Union; yet there is more wealth and more concentration of wealth. Concentrated wealth and extreme poverty inhabit the same region of country; you cannot separate them, the one will not exist in the absence of the other.

We would like to pursue this subject farther on some future occasion. [American Statesman.

HYDROPHOBIA.

This singular disease is in the minds of most persons invested with so much obscurity and dread, and its prevention or cure so ill understood, that we are convinced that we are doing the public service in publishing the only reliable information on the subject we have ever met with. It is taken from MR. YOUATT's work on The Dog, a book of excellent authority by a celebrated veterinary surgeon, whose practice has been among the canine family as much as among horses, and who has had much experience on the disease we are considering.

Hydrophobia, or Rabies as Mr. Youatt calls it, appears to be a species of inflammatory disease in the dog, affecting chiefly the mouth, throat and stomach. Its primitive origin unknown, it now appears to arise from contagion, communicated by the bite of a diseased animal, by his licking, or any means by which the froth or spume of his mouth may come in contact with wounds, scratches, or other places not protected by a sound skin.

Its symptoms in the dog are various. He appears often to be laboring under a species of insanity, exceedingly restless, often following with his eye the flight of imaginary objects, his countenance changed, with sometimes a vacant expression, at other times one of terror, and the eyes unusually bright and dazzling. A depraved appetite is a frequent symptom. The dog refuses the usual food, often with an evident expression of disgust; and sometimes after seizing and partly chewing it, drops it, from palsy of the organs of mastication. In this last symptom implicit confidence may be placed,—the animal in which it appears is decidedly rabid. He often devours all sorts of filth.

The saliva becomes viscid, glutinous, and adhesive, clings to the throat and corners of the mouth, and the dog attempts to dislodge it with his paws. To this succeeds an insatiable thirst. The dog that retains power over his jaws continues to lap, while the animal whose jaw and tongue are paralysed, plunges his muzzle into the water up to his eyes, to get water into the dry and inflamed jaws and throat. Hence instead of this disease being always characterised by dread of water in the dog, *it is marked by a thirst perfectly unquenchable.* Though in cases of hydrophobia in the human subject, there is often a dread of water, Mr. Youatt states that in the rabid dog there is no reluctance to liquids, or difficulty in swallowing them, in one case out of fifty.

The frothing and foaming at the mouth, commonly imputed to the mad dog, is also according to Mr. Youart, an error. This frequently takes place in case of canine epilepsy or nausea, but in rabies exists in a very slight degree.

The dog affected with rabies is by no means always ferocious. This is often the case, but in many instances the animal suffers and dies with patience and in quiet.

The symptoms, however, are too varied to be certainly detected by the inexperienced person. To all such the best advice is to prevent their dogs as far as possible from the risk of contagion in street fights and quarrels; to be careful of them if they are ill, unless with a plain and well understood disease; and particularly to abstain from the practice of allowing the dog to lick the hands or face, by which dirty habit the rabid infection has often been conveyed into the system.

The point of greatest importance however is, what measures to take in case of being bitten by a dog under suspicious circumstances. Fortunately, the preventive course is simple and safe.

The rabid poison is of a peculiar nature. While the virus of the rattlesnake hurries through the whole system in a few minutes, and most other poisons produce their effect in a short period, the poisonous principle introduced by the bite of a mad dog lies inactive in the wound for weeks and even months, before it becomes absorbed into the system and produces its effects. Consequently if the bitten part be removed immediately, the poison goes with it, and danger is prevented.

There are however, two objections to using the knife in this process. One is, the pain and extent of the wound, the other is the danger that the knife itself, while removing the bitten spot, may carry the poison to a deeper place, and leave the fatal inoculation there.

Mr. Youatt's practice has been, to cauterize the wound thoroughly with *lunar caustic*. Let this, sharpened to a point, be applied carefully and thoroughly to every recess and sinuosity of the wound, where the teeth or saliva of the animal could possibly have penetrated. This will form an eschar, hard, dry, and insoluble, a compound of the animal fibre and the caustic, in which the virus is wrapped up, and from which it cannot be separated. In a short time this dead matter sloughs away, and the virus is carried off with it. Previous to applying the caustic, it will often be necessary to enlarge the wound, that every part may be fairly got at; and after the first eschar has sloughed off, it will be advisable to apply the caustic a second time to destroy any part that may not have received the full influence of the first operation, or that may possibly have been inoculated more by it.

This carefully and thoughtfully done, the patient may feel perfectly safe. The poison will have been entirely removed, and no danger can remain. Mr. Youatt himself has been repeatedly bitten by rabid dogs, and other veterinary surgeons also, but after pursuing the course above recommended, they have felt entirely secure, a confidence justified by the event, as well as by experiments tried on inferior animals.

This advice, given not by quacks, but by practitioners of skill and experience, and founded as will be acknowledged, on reasonable grounds, is worthy to be noted and remembered by all, as pointing out a *certain preventive* for one of the most dreaded diseases to which humanity is exposed.

With regard to dogs which have been bitten by rabid animals, Mr. Youatt's advice is in all cases to destroy them. From the concealment which the hair affords to the skin of the dog, there can never be certainty that there may not, after the greatest care, remain another bite or scratch which has not been perceived or treated, and the life of the animal is not worth the risk attending it.

With man himself, this difficulty in making sure of the extent of the injury evidently does not exist.

We may mention in concluding, that of persons bitten by a rabid dog, even without medical treatment, but a small proportion are likely to be infected. John Hunter mentions a case, where of twenty persons bitten, only one suffered from the malady. Probably four-fifths of the persons injured, escape without ill consequences, a fact which explains the apparent success in some case of sempirical remedies administered in ignorance. L.

[New York Observer.

THE LAW REPORTER for August, has a leading article upon "The Law's Delay in Massachusetts." At the last session of the Legislature, a petition was presented, signed by nearly seventy members of the Suffolk Bar, setting forth that the accumulation of business in the several courts of the Commonwealth is so great as to occasion serious delays in the administration of justice. In consequence of these delays, costs are unnecessarily accumulated, parties are deprived of the interest of money and the use of property in litigation; testimony is lost, and the final adjudication, when made, is often thus seriously affected. The petitioners asked that the Legislature would authorize the Governor to appoint a suitable commission to enquire and report to the next General Court whether any and what legislation is necessary to facilitate the administration of justice in this Commonwealth.—No action satisfactory to the petitioners was taken by the Legislature, the Committee reporting that they have leave to withdraw.

The Law Reporter says that the great difficulty at the present time is that there are not judges enough to do the work, and some curious facts are quoted from a writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser. In 1790, when the population of the State was 378,000 there were four common pleas judges *in each county*, and the supreme court consisted of five judges. In 1803, the common pleas judges were reduced to three in each county, but in 1799 a judge was appointed expressly to take cognizance of criminal business in Suffolk county. In 1811, six circuits were established with three common pleas judges in each; and in 1821, the circuit system was abolished, and a court of four judges for the whole State established. In 1821, the number of judges of the supreme court was reduced to four. The law's delay is so vexatious, says the Reporter, that a man may commence a suit in the January term of the court of common pleas, 1847, and may not get it finished before March, 1851. The editor says:

"The record of an action is now before us, which was commenced in September, 1841, where the matter in dispute was $132 98, and which has just been finally decided, to wit, in the month of March, A. D. 1847. The costs in this action, arising chiefly from delay, amounted to $198 14; and when the execution issued the defendant was insolvent, and the depreciation of the property attached in the hands of the "receiptors" having brought the value below the amount of the judgment, rendered another law-suit apparently inevitable, in case the plaintiff did not see fit to bear this depreciation himself. Neither of the parties in this case caused any unnecessary delay. Each pursued what he believed to be his rights, in the ordinary mode; and the tribunals of the State were unequal to the task of administering justice to them within a reasonable time."

The relation of these facts may assist in keeping people out of law-suits, if it does not help bring about a reform in the courts.—[Lowell Journal.

CRANBERRIES. We are not aware of a single instance of success in the cultivation of the cranberry without a thick coating of sand (not a mixture of sand and loam,) was first spread over the surface. Six inches is the depth that has been recommended in this paper, and we are entirely satisfied that it is more frequently too little than too much. If the bottom be a deep mud, with only six inches of sand on the surface, the bog at the end of the year will be in a better condition to cultivate grass than cranberries. The sand will sink into the mud and become to some extent mixed with it. The surface will be condensed and warmed by the operation, and the grasses cannot be kept out without injuring or destroying the cranberry vines.

The art of raising the cranberry consists in selecting a soil that is always damp, and if flowed with water in the winter and spring, it is the better. The soil must be loose and barren, so that the cranberry vines will without any cultivation overcome and root out the few weeds and grasses that may spring up. If the soil is fertile, grass and weeds will obtain possession of the soil, and they can be kept out only by incurring an expense which the crop will never repay.

We have seen accounts in the newspapers of the cranberry being cultivated successfully on uplands, but we do not believe much of the stories that are told. On damp barren sands the cranberry, in this country is as certain as any cultivated crop; but on other soils it is precarious and uncertain, and will not repay the labor in cultivation.—[Yarmouth Register.

THE WOODPECKER. In more than fifty orchards, which I have myself carefully examined, these trees which were marked by the woodpecker (for some trees they never touch, perhaps because not penetrated by insects) were uniformly the most thriving, and seemingly the most productive; many of these were upwards of sixty years old, their trunks completely covered with holes, while the branches were broad, luxuriant, and loaded with fruit. Of decayed trees, more than three-fourths were untouched by the woodpecker. Several intelligent farmers with whom I have conversed candidly acknowledged the truth of these observations, and with justice look upon these birds as beneficial; but the most common opinion is, that they bore the trees to suck the sap, and so destroy the vegetation; though pine and other resinous trees, on the juices of which it is not pretended they feed, are often found equally perforated. Were the sap of the trees their object, the sacharine juice of the birch, the sugar maple, and several others, would be much more inviting, because much more sweet and nourishing than that of either the pear or apple tree; but I have not observed one mark on the former, for ten thousand that may be seen on the latter. Besides, the early part of spring is the season when the sap flows most abundantly; whereas, it is only during the months of September, October, and November that woodpeckers are seen so indefatigably engaged in orchards, probing every crack and crevic, boring through the bark, and, what is worth remarking, chiefly on the south and southwestern sides of the tree, for the eggs and larvæ deposited there by the countless swarms of summer insects. These, if suffered to remain, would prey upon the very vitals, if I may so express it, of the tree, and in the succeeding summer give birth to myriads more of their race equally destructive.

Here, then, is a whole species, I may say, genus of birds, which providence seems to have formed for the protection of our fruit and forest trees from the ravages of vermin which every day destroy millions of those noxious insects that would otherwise blast the hopes of the husbandman, and which even promote the fertility of the trees; and, in return, are proscribed by those who ought to have been their protectors, and incitements and rewards held out for their destruction! Let us examine better into the operation of nature, very many of our mistaken opinions and groundless prejudices will be abandoned for the more just, enlarged, and humane modes of thinking. [Wilson's Ornithology.

MECHANIC ARTS.

ETHERAL INHALATION IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

It is but a few months since the knowledge of the effects of sulphuric ether upon the human system, in producing insensibility to pain, was announced in Boston; and now, such has been the rapidity with which the news has spread, one would be considered far behind the times if he professed ignorance of its power. With the authority of men of the highest professional attainments and experience in its favor, no one can now doubt its efficacy; and this, combined with almost utter harmlessness, serves to render the discovery the greatest that has been made in medical science for centuries, not excepting that of Jenner. Thus, by the researches of men of understanding, belonging to our own country, has a hiatus been filled, into which the labors of philanthropists from the remotest age, and the recent delusive impositions of animal magnetism, like water from the vessels of the fabulous Danaides, have been unavailingly poured. By the new discovery surgery has been relieved of its most dreadful attendant. But few experiments have been made in the West with the ether, doubtless on account of the frequent deceptions that are daily practised upon the community by empirical remedies, but the results of such as have been performed add a drop to the great mass of favorable testimony which rolls from beyond the Atlantic. In our own city, Professor Gross, in a few capital and heretofore painful operations, has amply tested its efficacy and safety. His first trial was in the application of the actual cautery, in which, as far as I am informed, the inhalation was perfectly successful.

The second case was that of a middle aged lady, whose upper jaw-bone, on account of extensive malignant disease, required removal. The operation is a formidable one, claiming the greatest skill and self-possession on the part of the operator and perfect steadiness and docility of the patient, and it was submitted to with as little evidence of suffering as is ordinarily used in paring the nails. When the Professor laid down his instruments and the patient was questioned as to the pain she experienced, her replies coincided with the evidence she had already given of perfect insensibility. In another case this same surgeon removed a deep-seated tumor from the neck of a young married female, involving vessels and nerves of the most important character and penetrated even to the vertebræ themselves, at the expense of the most trifling pain.

Other operations have been performed in our midst under the influence of the ether, not only by Prof. G. but by other surgeons; but such cases as those alluded to above are sufficient to satisfy the incredulous.—*One who has experienced the effects of the new discovery.*

[Louisville Journal.

IRON CARRIAGE WHEELS. A carriage wheel entirely of iron, or constructed upon purely scientific principles, is now being exhibited at Mrs. Mulford's Hotel, in Salem. It was patented by Ira Holmes, of New York state, and is called the "Double Dished Metallic Carriage Wheel." There is a double row of slim iron spokes with counter sunk heads diverging alternately from the outer and inner rim of the hub to the felly, where they are also countersunk and effectually fastened—the spokes thus drawing both ways, and throwing as much of the weight of the carriage upon the upper as the lower part of the wheel. The principle is that of an arch. Should the iron felly break, which is scarcely possible, the wheel under ordinary circumstances could not be made to fall to pieces. The burthen which a very slight wheel, thus constructed, is capable of bearing is immense, if we may credit the calculations of Professor Comstock. It has an exceedingly light and graceful appearance, is not liable to get out of order, and we are informed can be purchased at about half the cost of the ordinary wooden wheel.

[Salem, West Jersey, Standard.

COTTON THREAD. Very few of the thousands of our country-women who are in the daily and constant habit of using the needle, are probably aware, that they are indebted for the invention of that important article of domestic manufacture, cotton thread, to one of their own sex—the wife of the patriarch of American manufacturers, Samuel Slater. A writer in the Woonsocket Patriot, states that in 1794, while spinning a quantity of sea island cotton, the evenness and beauty of the yarn attracted the attention of Mrs. Slater, and the question arose whether if double or twisted, it would not make good sewing thread. The experiment was tried, and in order to be fully satisfied with the result, a sheet was made, one-half with linen, and the other half with cotton thread, and immediately put in use. The cotton wore the best, and the linen was the first that was rent. From this period Mr. Slater commenced the manufacture of cotton thread, and it soon spread into England, France, and all other European countries, where it is generally supposed to be of English origin—though the credit of the invention belongs almost entirely to an American matron.—[Scientific American.

A LIFE PRESERVER FOR THRASHERS. Tare a piece of the finest sponge, large enough to cover the month and nostrils, hollow it out so as to fit closely; tack a tape string around the outside, long enough for the ends to tie over the top of the head; soak the sponge in soft water and squeeze the water out with the hand, then when ready to commence work tie it on tightly and evenly so as to cover the mouth and nostrils completely. You can breathe and talk through the sponge almost as freely as without it)—though it will trouble those who use the "filthy weed,") and you can thrash where the dust from the machine rises like a dense fog around the head, and the lungs will be as free from harm as if you were hoeing corn. I have thrashed with a machine for the past four years, and always suffered much from the dust inhaled into the lungs, until last year, when I tried the sponge; and I can truly say it has been a Life-Preserver to me. [Corresp. Ohio Cultivator.

REMEDY FOR CRAMP. A writer in the Medical Times asserts that he has discovered in the following simple process an effectual remedy for this distressing and frequent complaint, to which he had himself been for many years, a martyr. His plan is to sleep upon an inclined plane, which is effected by taking care that the bed or mattrass should incline at least twelve inches from the upper to the lower portions of the bed; and for this purpose either the lower feet may be cut down to the requisite inclination, or the inclined plane may be made by an arrangement of mattrasses, or by removing the feathers from the lower end of the bed. The writer was led to adopt this plan by observing that while sleeping in a chair, with the lower limbs nearly toaching the floor, he never, in that position was disturbed by cramp.

POISONOUS PROPERTIES OF BRINE. It is a fact worthy of notice that the brine in which pork or bacon has been pickled, is poisonous to pigs. Several cases are on record in which these animals have died in consequence of a small quantity of brine having been mingled with the wash, under the mistaken impression that it would answer the same purpose and be equally beneficial as in the admixture of a small quantity of salt. [The Pig, by Youatt.

LEMON OR VANILLA ICE CREAM. Take two drachms of vanilla or lemon peel, one quart of milk, the yolk of three eggs, half a pound of sugar, and a pint of cream; beat the eggs well with the milk; then add the other ingredients, set it over a moderate fire and stir it constantly with a silver spoon until the cream adheres to it; then strain it, when cold freeze it. The cream will be richer if it is made of a larger proportion of cream, or it may be made of cream alone, sweetened and flavored.

TO DRIVE AWAY ANTS. I saw in your paper, a plan to drive away red ants by feeding them with bacon; but the following will beat that; it is to drive away *black ants;* When they trouble your sugar box, &c., just roll up a small piece of camphor gum in paper, and put inside the box, and it will soon kill or disperse all these intruders, sage tea leaves, thrown in their way are also very troublesome to them. [Ohio Cultivator.

PLEURA. The serous membrane surrounding the cavity of the chest, lungs and heart; it consists of two parts, which are united along the middle, and forms the *mediastinum.* In inflammation is called *pleuritis*, or pleurisy.

LABOR IN SWITZERLAND. None of the women are exempt from field work, not even in the families of very substantial peasant proprietors, whose houses are furnished as well as any country manse with us. All work as regularly as the poorest male individual. The land, however, being their own, they have a choice of work, the hardest being done by the men.

RAILROADS. The foundation of the passenger depot in this village has commenced. It will be a brick building, some 200 feet by 50. The rails of the Cheshire road are laid to Winchendon, (with the exception of the summit cut in Ashburnham) and the same work is progressing on the section this side. The Massachusetts and Vermont connecting stations with Fitchburg are nearly ready, and in six weeks the cars may be expected at Fitzwilliam, if not at Troy. In all December, it is now believed, the road will be open to Keene, and be completed to Bellows Falls in the autumn of 1847, when the Rutland to Burlington and the Sullivan to Windsor, to connect with the Central, are expected to be ready. [Keene (N. H.)-Sentinel.

VALUATION OF PROVIDENCE. The valuation of the property of Providence, by the Assessors this year, is $27,301,900 against $25,593,200 last year. The rate of tax is 45 cents on the $100. The valuation in 1837 was only $14,516,000, and the tax 31 cents on the $100.

The Bangor Whig states that one hundred vessels are wanted to take Cargoes from that city to market, in addition to those now engaged in the trade.

STATE LAWS.

An Act in addition to "An Act relating to Proceedings of County Commissioners."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. The provisions of the second and third sections of the seventy-sixth chapter of the statutes passed in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, shall extend to applications to the county commissioners, under the two hundred and seventy-first chapter of the statutes passed in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to all other applications in which the county has no interest. And said commissioners, in all cases arising under this section, and also under said sections of the act first mentioned, may hold special meetings for the purpose of making returns of their proceedings, and accepting and recording the same; the costs of which shall be paid by such of the parties as the commissioners shall decide.

Section 2. In all cases provided for in the preceding section, a recognizance shall be taken to the county, and all costs and expenses enforced, in the same manner as provided in the statutes of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter two hundred and seventy-eight.

Section 3. Whenever damages shall have been assessed against any railroad corporation, upon the petition of any person injured by the location and construction of their road, by the county commissioners or the verdict of a jury, the said commissioners may issue warrants of distress to compel the payment of such damages, together with costs and lawful interest: *provided*, that no such warrant shall issue till after the expiration of the time allowed by law for filing a petition for a jury.

Section 4. The provisions of the act of the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act relating to the duties of county commissioners," are hereby extended to town ways and private ways hereafter to be laid out or altered by selectmen of towns, in such manner, that no claim for damages, sustained by any persons in their property by any such laying out or alterations, shall be made until the land over which such ways are located shall have been entered upon, and possession taken, for the purpose of constructing said ways or alterations: *provided*, that when any person, claiming damages, shall have been put to any expense for injuries sustained by such proceedings, the selectmen aforesaid shall allow him full indemnity therefor, although his land may not have been so entered upon and possession taken as aforesaid: and *provided, further*, that any party aggrieved by the estimate of said last-named damages may have a jury to revise such estimate, in the same way and manner as is now provided in case of town ways and private ways.

Section 5. So much of the twentieth section of the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent with this act, is hereby repealed. [Approved, April 24, 1847.

An Act concerning the powers of Cities.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. The city council of any city shall have power and authority to make all by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth, that may be necessary to preserve the peace, good order, and internal police of such city, and may annex suitable penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach thereof, to be recovered by complaint before any police court in such city, or any justice of peace in a city where no police court is established: *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to prevent obstructions in the streets of cities, and to regulate hackney-coaches and other vehicles," passed at the present session of the Legislature.

Section 2. So much of an act passed on the ninth day of April in the present year, entitled "An act concerning the powers of cities and towns," as relates to any city on the 1st of the parties as the commissioners, is hereby repealed. [Approved, April 24, 1847.

An Act in relation to the Returns of Auctioneers, and the Payment of Auction Duties.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Every auctioneer shall duly render to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth a true and particular account of all sales and transactions at auction subject to taxation, made by him or under his authority, and shall pay a tax thereon according to the provisions of the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes; or, in case any licensed auctioneer shall have made or authorized no such sales, for one year previous to the first day of December, in any year, he shall certify that fact in writing to the Treasurer, and shall make oath to the truth of such certificate in the manner provided in the thirteenth section of the said chapter; and such oath shall be certified and indorsed in conformity with the provisions of said section.

Section 2. Any auctioneer who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, or of the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and shall forfeit his compensation of four per cent. of any tax accruing on any sales made or authorized by him, and shall pay interest on such tax, at the rate of two per cent. per month, instead of the interest now prescribed in such case by said chapter.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed. [Approved, April 26, 1847.

An Act relating to Leasehold Estates.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. In all cases of neglect or refusal to pay the rent due according to the terms of any written lease, fourteen days' notice to quit, given in writing by the landlord to the tenant, shall be suf

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1847.

William Buckminster, Editor.

☞ *The Ploughman Office will be kept at No. 22 School Street, till the close of the Mechanics' Fair.*

DERANGEMENT OF THE MAILS.

For some weeks past the mails between New York and Boston, have passed without regularity and entirely out of season. The P. M. G. (Johnson) has just made a visit to N. York, and as was supposed set all things right. But again the mails fail. The carriers say Uncle Sam dont pay. The Post says the fault is not in the government, but in the recklessness of the Managers of the Railroads and Steamers who have too much power granted to them.

At any rate the mails are not carried as they should be; yet we should suppose that an individual with the mighty power which is wielded by the Post Office Department would be able to make a contract with *somebody*, that would be binding. There are now at least four regular routes to New York. The Postmaster General has his choice therefore of Agents to carry the mail between these cities; and nothing short of a combination between all the Companies who have the management of these routes, can prevent his making an equitable bargain for the service of the Department.

If all these Companies have in fact combined to make a Jewish bargain with the Postmaster (and such combinations are possible we all know) it is quite time to have another great road to New York. Can't we go direct to Woonsocket and to New Haven, and thence to New York, by and by, after having been cheated for a reasonable time? A charter to the Air-line Company should contain a provision of forfeiture in case of any *unlawful* combination with other companies to raise wages and to nig the public.

We hope Congress will find time, at its next session, to correct some of the errors of the Post Office laws, and look into the abuses of the present system. Deputy Postmasters cannot well understand and put together, with good joints, the frame-work of these laws. They look to the Commander to put a construction on that mass of matter, and he seems to have no time to attend to it.

Almost any man of common sense could draft a law that might be generally understood. (Even the lawyers who get into Congress might make the law more plain, had they *any time* to spare to attend to such trivial matters.) The public have become quite tired of this trifling with laws that should facilitate the intercourse of the people of these extensive States. An intelligent individual would so arrange the mails as to insure their promptness and safety. And even now, did the laws permit, a Private Company could afford to do all the business in the Eastern States at reduced rates. And a private company would be responsible for all miscarriages of money as well as of goods. Such a Company would be a successful rival of the present establishment if the laws would permit common people to do such business.

☞ Mr. Elisha Cox of Marlborough has sent us some very handsome red apples that are now partly ripe. He calls them the "Bruce apples." They have an attractive outside, and though not so juicy or so rich as some kinds are, they are pleasant to the taste and most people would consider them very good dessert apples. We understand they are seedlings and known only in his vicinity.

He says he has sold them at six dollars per barrel.

☞ The farmers of Middlesex county are reminded that the Committee on Farms will meet at *the Middlesex Hotel* in Concord on Tuesday next, 10 A. M., to proceed thence to view such farms, trees, &c. as shall have been entered for premiums. The Committee consists of Hon. J. T. Buckingham of Cambridge; Major Benjamin Wheeler of Framingham; and Mr. Oliver C. Rogers, of Woburn

Lightning.—The Hartford Courant says the schooner Eunice, Capt. Gaines, from Hartford to New York with 5400 kegs of gunpowder, was struck by lightning on Tuesday night, while passing near Saybrook. The lightning shivered the mast and passed off laterally, having a proper aversion to gunpowder and such rival destructives.

☞ A salute of artillery was fired at Providence on Thursday morning, on the occasion of the opening of the Providence and Worcester Railroad to Woonsocket. The first train passed over the road on that morning.

☞ The Post says two millions of specie, in the sub-treasury at New York, were drawn out last week for remittance South.

Price of Ice. The Vera Cruz Sun of the 5th ult., quotes Boston Ice at 6 1-4 cents per pound. The export duty on all goods, 10 per cent, is repealed.

☞ The Mechanics' Fair at Faneuil Hall will commence on the 15th inst., when we expect many visitors to the city. This will afford good opportunities to subscribe for papers and to make remittances to Publishers.

☞ We invite particular attention to the article in our last week's paper headed, "Certainty in Chemical Investigations." It is on the first page, and is from the Prairie Farmer, published at Chicago, (Ill.)

Rhode Island election. On Tuesday a ballot was held for a Member of Congress in the Western District, and resulted in the election of the Hon. Mr. Thurston, the democratic candidate, by a plurality vote.

☞ The Liberty party held a Convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, and nominated for Governor, Samuel C. Sewall, Esq. For Lieut. Governor, John M. Brewster, Esq.

☞ The "Extract Works" of the Staniford Manufacturing Co., at Staniford, Ct., were blown up by the bursting of a steam-boiler, on Monday. Four men were killed.

Sudden Death. Charles Fiske, Esq. of Waltham, died very suddenly at his residence in Waltham Tuesday evening of an apoplectic stroke. The deceased was about fifty years of age.

The Northampton Courier says the late Silas Wright was the sixth in descent from Samuel Wright, one of the first settlers of Springfield and Northampton, who died in 1665.

Pocket Picked. Mr. Samuel Lord, of Parsonsfield, had his pocket book, containing $465 in bills, stolen at the Eastern Railroad depot on Monday evening.

Advices from the Indian country say that the Osages and Camanches are holding a Council. The Mexicans make them liberal offers for American scalps.

Alarm for the Cherished Institution.—Thus speaks the Southern Baptist:

The fact is most glaringly palpable, that a crisis in the history of southern christians has arrived, which renders it the imperious duty of all southern christian patriots to meet promptly and energetically. All the indications are that the time is at hand when Christians at the south must assume higher responsibilities. There is not published beyond the limits of the South, a book, pamphlet, review, magazine, tract, periodical or newspaper, whether religious, political or commercial, which is not tinged more or less, if it be possible to introduce the subject, with something bearing directly or remotely against the Southern Social System. The poisonous influence of such insidious infusion of principles, antagonistic to our institutions, into the popular mind, and especially if instilled into the mind of the rising generation will eventually be felt.--- The principles of our institutions have been demonstrated most ably to be scriptural and politically constitutional; but there is a more powerful influence exerted upon the sentimentality of a people, which undermines gradually, almost imperceptibly but not less certainly, the foundations of public opinion. We feel too secure. We are not adequately sensible of our dangers. Dangers there are---it must not be disguised; and it behoves southern christians not only ecclesiastically and religiously to prepare themselves for self protection, but politically to maintain that balance of power which is now, more than ever in our political history, dangerously jeopardized. We are no alarmists, and yet a note of alarm cannot be too soon or too loudly sounded throughout the whole slaveholding territory. Enemies are in our midst---they belong to all nations---they are untiring and most subtle. Some are fanatical, some are political, some religious, some infidel, some unprincipled, but a more dangerous and most numerous class are learned, conscientious, and most politic and ingenious, and are doing the mischief. Let us prepare for the worst.

A Fair Business Transaction. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot tells the following story in his last letter:

A grand mistake has recently been made, and rectified, in regard to the pay of the Baltimore and Washington Battalion of Volunteers, which some time since returned from Mexico. They were paid off, entirely as was supposed. But it was afterwards ascertained that they had been paid for only 1800 miles travel, when they were entitled to pay for 3000 miles and could recover it. A captain of one of the companies and his agent, it is said, having learned that an amount of back pay could be recovered, went round to other captains with a blank power of attorney, or obligation, and offered them $30 each for whatever might be coming to them if they would sign the paper. To the lieutenants, it is said, about $15 were offered; to the non-commissioned officers, $4, and to the privates, $3. Many, without examining into the matter, signed the papers, when lo! it appeared that there would be coming to each captain $212; to each non-commissioned officer $75, and to each private, $56! Squire Stittinnius, a magistrate who has been the active and faithful agent of the volunteers in the matter of obtaining their pay for them, ascertained what was going on, and entered a protest at the proper department against the proceeding, which had the effect to cause all the money obtained by the papers signed aforesaid to be refunded; so that each volunteer will now get his just pay. It is proper to say that the captain alluded to states that he was not at all aware of the amount of back pay which was due to each volunteer. He has been appointed to an office in the War Department.

Robbery of the Northampton Post-Office. Slips from the offices of the Northampton Courier and Hampshire Gazette were received last evening, which give the following information.

The Post-Office was entered on Wednesday night, through a back window, and most of the letters and four or five dollars in change stolen. The bags containing the small mails for the towns west, were found about twenty rods from the office, cut open and rifled of their contents; all the letters prepared for mailing in the letters in the boxes, and three or four hundred dead and promiscuous letters not called for, were taken.

What amount of funds the letters contained is not known. Messrs Baker & Delano put a letter in the office for Southbridge, containing $79 in money, and another for the West, with a draft of $110 on the American Exchange bank New York, both of which are gone.

The robbery appears to have been committed by a person not unacquainted with the premises, for no apartment in the office was meddled with that did not contain something of real or supposed value to the thief; and the door leading to the apartments over the office was ingeniously fastened on the outside, so that the occupants could not get out had they been aroused by the noise.

The Postmaster has offered a reward of $50 for the detection of the thief or thieves, and the recovery of the letters and their contents.

Important Arrest. On Wednesday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, private watchman C. W. Taylor, discovered a fellow lurking behind a handcart in a passage way in the rear of James H. Prince's auction and commission store, No. 9 Central wharf; and his suspicions being aroused he immediately gave a signal to a couple of the city watch, Messrs. Snow and Hill, who came to his assistance, and after a pretty severe scuffle the fellow was captured. Search was then made, and Mr. Prince's store was found unfastened, the safes and desks broken open, and two carpet bags containing watches, jewelry, etc., were upon the floor, near the front door. Marks of violence were discovered on the doors of two other stores, and a crowbar, with which the burglar probably operated, was found in the yard. He was taken to the Central watch house, where he underwent a close search, and a gold watch, ring, and pencil case—and near him—(he remained in the lockup two or three minutes before he was searched)—about a pound of powder, a bunch of matches, ten keys, and a few articles of jewelry. One of the keys has been identified as belonging to the premises of Messrs. Waterston & Pray, whose store was entered on Sunday night last.

Watchman Hutchins also picked up near the scene of the scuffle, where he was arrested, a roll of counterfeit and broken bank bills amounting to $44, and also found upon his person a gold pen and silver case, since identified by Mr. Hunneman of Union street, whose safe was recently blown open. [Mail.

Charge of Receiving Abolition Publications. An examination took place this morning before Justice Shelby, in the case of John C. Pulley, a free colored man, who was arrested by Messrs. Zell and Ridgely, on the charge of receiving abolition papers, knowing them to be such, in violation of section 1st of the act of 1841, which provides that any free negro or mulatto who shall knowingly call for, receive, or demand from any post office in this State, or have in his possession any abolition handbill, pamphlet, newspaper, or pictorial representation of an inflammatory character, having a tendency to create discontent amongst, or stir up to insurrection the people of color of this State, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary of this State for a period of not less than ten or more than twenty years.

The specific charge against the accused in this case was the receiving, through the post office in this city, an abolition paper published in the city of New York by two colored men, and called "The Ram's Horn." It was in evidence that he had been receiving numbers of the paper for some time, but it was alleged on the part of the defence, that he could read but little, and was scarcely aware of the nature of the publication he received, which was sent to him, without solicitation, by a friend in New York. On the conclusion of the testimony the Justice held the accused to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the Baltimore City Court at its next term. Frederick Pinckney, Esq., appeared on the part of the State, and S. Barnett, Esq., on the part of the defence. [Baltimore Patriot.

The Cunard Line of steamers will hereafter leave at 12 o'clock M. on their days of sailing peremptory orders to that effect having been received from the Admiralty.

The second child born in Cincinnati still lives, and has not seen the middle age of life, while that city contains 80,000 inhabitants.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Caledonia arrived here early on Thursday morning, bringing intelligence from Europe five days later than we have had.

The political information is not important. The state of the markets is interesting to all who buy or sell—to all who eat and drink.

From the European Times we learn that;—

"Since the commencement of the month, the pressure of the Money market has been so severe as to depress many branches of our commercial industry. In the Corn market its effects, combined with the certainty of an abundant harvest, has been very disastrous. Houses of long standing and great respectability have been compelled to yield to its influence. Money still continues at a high rate; and it will be some little time before commercial affairs can flow within their accustomed channels.

In some branches of commerce, however, great activity prevails, and a considerable fall trade is yet anticipated.

The failures in the Corn markets of London, Liverpool, and Sligo, and other places, together with very large arrivals of foreign grain, have produced a complete paralysis of business, and the dealers only supply themselves for their immediate wants. It almost tends to mislead our readers at a distance to quote actual prices, since each successive market day exhibits the unsteadiness of the trade. The further reduction in prices recorded in our last number, when Wheat was still declining from about 70s. per quarter for the best description in the market, was checked by the fall of rain in most parts of the country, and at the Corn market in London on the 9th inst. prices were firmer at the currency of the previous Monday. New Wheat sold at about 68s per quarter. But still the business was limited. During the last few days the weather has been less unsettled, and the intervals of fine weather have been warm and genial.

The markets have accordingly again declined, and the highest price of the best description of Wheat in London cannot be quoted more than 67s. to 68s. per quarter, and the best American Flour has fallen in Liverpool to 29s. per barrel. Much lower rates for best Western Canal Flour are reported, with very low quotations for Indian Meal, but no real transactions have taken place, and we only allude to them as indicating the downward tendency of the market.

At the Corn market in Mark lane on the 16th inst. prices of Wheat again declined about 2s. per quarter. The present prices may be quoted at about 64s. to 66s. for best Wheat. Western Canal Flour in Liverpool cannot be quoted higher than 26s. per barrel, and this price is with difficulty maintained.

The arrivals of foreign Wheat and Flour are still enormous, and during the next three months, as the abundant new produce of the continent becomes available, will doubtless continue.

The accounts of the produce of the continental crops are still of the most satisfactory character; and during the past week we have not heard of a single instance of damage to the Potato crop, whilst at the same period last year the disease had become distinctly developed.

Liverpool Cotton Market. *Report for August*, 14, 16, 17 *and* 18. The trade has been induced to purchase rather more freely this week, accompanied by a fair demand for Export. In prices no change can be noticed since the 13th, but holders are firmer in their operations. The sales of the four days enumerated above are estimated at 17,000 bales, of which fully 2000 are for Export and on Speculation. The Imports reported since the 13th are 5542 bales, all from the U. States.

The official notice of the Bank of England, raising the minimum rate of discount to 5 1-2 per cent., has received all those discussions which in April last were so warmly agitated respecting the power of that establishment, and the prudence with which that power is exercised.

Owing to the feverish state of the money market, the state of trade in the manufacturing districts has not been so buoyant during the present month as when the last outward steamer sailed.

Mr. Cobden, the great free trade man, has been elected to Parliament. The elections have turned in favor of the Liberal party.

Monetary. The general convulsion which has taken place in the Money market, together with the decline in the price of grain, have produced already many serious failures in England, Ireland, and on the continent. The estimated amount of their liabilities is stated to be about 2,000,000 sterling. The firms which have already suspended payment are—Messrs Chas. Douglass & Co.; Lesley Alexander & Co.; Coventry & Sheppard; King & Melville; Fraser, Neilson & Co., Edward Robinson; and Giles & Son, of London; Perrien & Co., Liverpool; Sampson, Langdale & Co., Stockton-on-Tees. Fraser & Co., Antwerp; Cropp & Marchand, Hamburg; and a large concern at Sligo; most of whom were engaged in the Corn trade. Numerous other minor concerns have been obliged to yield to the present pressure.

A considerable amount of bills have been returned to the United States, the drawers having refused acceptance on various grounds; and it is understood that Messrs. Baring, Brothers and Co., have interfered for the honor and account of Messrs. Prime, Ward, and Co., of New York, in a large amount of bills bearing their endorsement. At the official meeting of the Bank of England Directors, on the 5th inst., the minimum rate of discount was declared to be 5 1-2 per cent. At this rate only short-dated bills were discounted, the rates reaching even 6 1 2 for long-dated paper. The money prices of Consols had fallen already to 88 1-4, when the above official announcement confirmed the report, which we have already given, of the previous Monday, and Consols immediately underwent great depression, having been done at 86 1-2; they then rallied to 87, about which price they have fluctuated since.

On Saturday, Consols opened at 87 1 8 to 1-4 for money, and 87 1 4 to 3-8 for time, and in consequence of some sales fell to 87 to 1 2 for money, and 87 1 8 to 87 1 4 for the present account. Yesterday and the day previous Consols continued about 87, the latest prices from London being 87 to 1 8 for account, and 86 7-8 to 87 for money. Reduced Threes are 87 1-4 to 3 8. Three and a Quarter per cents, 88 7-8 to 9; Exchequer Bills, 2s. discount to 1s. premium; Bank Stock, 195 to 7.

The Foreign market has been sensibly affected by the general pressure for money, and more particularly by the sales of foreign securities in the various European stock markets, in anticipation of the effect of the French loans. Mexican has fallen considerably.

Paris, August 16. Five per cents., 118f. 15c; Three per cents., 76f., 60c., Four and a half per cents. 101f. 60c. Exchange on London, one month, paper, 25c; money, 25f. 25c.; three months, paper, 25f.

In freights, a material falling off in the export of dry goods has been in some degree compensated by increased shipments of iron and earthenware, which have been abundant, especially to New York and Boston, so that vessels have been loaded easily, though rates continue low. Passengers have offered freely for New York; but to Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans many captains decline taking emigrants at all, in consequence of the heavy expenses and vexatious suits in which they have been subjected.

The Queen and her consort are now on a visit to Scotland.

Ireland. The position and prospects of Ireland are, we rejoice to say, beginning to wear a more encouraging and brighter aspect. The anticipation of a good harvest, and the reduced prices at which all descriptions of provisions can be procured, have caused the poor-law authorities to dispense with the system of out-door relief which they had adopted for some time past.

France. The royal family, with the exception of the Princess de Joinville, and the Duchess d'Aumale, have retired to Eu.

Mr. Richard Rush presented to the King, on Monday week, letters from the President of the United States of America, accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic in France.

Scarcely a day passes but fresh disclosures of corruption are publicly made. The subject has been again alluded to in the Chambers, and M. Guizot's influence has been greatly impaired by the general suspicions raised. M. Guizot has also had much difficulty in defending himself from the charge of having done nothing during the session, since not a single measure of a public nature has been carried by the Government. M. Guizot, however, contended that the session had been anything but barren, for though it had produced nothing, it had prepared the way for the future.

A trial of the Polish prisoners at Berlin is causing great interest in Prussia and throughout Europe. The main point of the defence of the accused was that the insurrection was not against Prussia, and, consequently, the crime of high treason could not be charged against them by that state. It was expected that the sentence would be pronounced in a few days.

Portugal. This country is at present tranquil, but its bankrupt state renders it pre-eminently a task of great difficulty for any administration to restore prosperity.

The British war steamer Terrible, was expected to return to Lisbon on the 3d of September, with the political prisoners from the coast of Africa. Count Das Antas was said to be secreted in the house of the Brazilian ambassador.

Oporto and other strongholds were being dismantled, and the guns conveyed to Lisbon. Signs of a revolutionary spirit still manifested themselves, and it was thought that the departure of the allied squadron would be the signal for new *emutes*.

Spain. Spain continues in the same distracted state. An unsuccessful effort has been made to bring about a reconciliation between the Queen and her royal consort; but the conditions required by the King, namely, a complete clearance of all the dependants around the palace, have proved insurmountable.

Pinon Pass. The New York Sun gives the following description of this pass on Gen. Scott's route to the capital.

"The Pinon Pass is on the principal road from Mexico to Puebla, sixteen miles from Mexico and sixty-nine miles from Puebla. It is a narrow gorge between two volcanic mountains, about 60 rods wide, and the fortifications, which are built in the form of a half circle from mountain to mountain are about eighty rods in length. The fortifications, are composed of stone and earth of great strength, and capable of mounting forty heavy cannon. Towards Puebla, the fortifications have a perfect cannon shot range for more than a mile and a half, sweeping the entire road. Near the mountain, to the right going towards Puebla, on a high eminence Santa Anna has erected an observatory, safe from cannon shot, from which he intends watching the expected battle. In case of defeat he has secured his retreat to the Capital by a private path; which the reader will observe by looking at the map. A battery of cannon has also been placed on a hill to the right of the road beyond the pass towards Puebla. Some defences are also erected on the two mountains which form the pass. The spot is admirably situated to defend the Capital, and in the hands of anybody but Mexicans, would be impassable. Santa Anna's observatory is nearly thirty feet higher than any of the surrounding hills. Upwards of 30,000 men were to work on the fortifications when our courier left. There is but one road at all practicable, by which the American force could advance — the "Aunnciation," to the South of the Puebla road, and this is defended by still more difficult passes. There is a road still south of this, but it is a mere mule path."

Unconstitutional Laws in the Slave States. The Mobile Herald of the 1st inst., says that a magistrate has committed to jail eleven free men of color, composing the crew of the ship Ambassador. The captain was also obliged to pay the costs, and give bond in the sum of $2000 to carry these men away from the State, according to the laws made and provided in such cases. Within the past ten days Justice Wiggins has committed two other crews to jail, under similar circumstances, the whole number of men in the three cases comprising 29. Heavy penalties will, according to law, be indicted on these men if they return to the State.

The *crime* of which, under the laws of Alabama, these men have been guilty, consists in their having a *black* skin, and being *free*. For this they are subject to fine and imprisonment whenever they may set foot within the territory of that civilized State!

In a certain instrument, once known as the Constitution of the United States, there was a provision to the effect that citizens of any one State of the Union shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of those in any other; but this, we presume, was not intended to include the independent confederation of Alabama. How long shall these things be patiently submitted to?

[Gazette and Times.

Troops for Mexico. The bark Paoli has been chartered by government to carry the Maryland Light Artillery to Vera Cruz. This company is now full, numbering over a hundred picked men. These troops, together with a company of volunteer infantry, some seventy-five recruits for the regular service, and a number of recruits at Old Point Comfort are expected to embark before the end of this week for Mexico. Several transport brigs are also now in port at Baltimore destined to carry horses and provisions to Vera Cruz and other places on the gulf.

Escape from Jail. Five prisoners confined in the Providence jail made their escape about noon. It being commencement day at Brown University most of the jail officers were away. Among the number who escaped was Simon J. Hicks, a convicted murderer, who was to be executed in November next. Up to this morning none of them had been arrested, though the officers were on their track and had heard intelligence of four of them.

Failure of the Potato Crop. The high hopes entertained in this vicinity of a large crop of potatoes, have within a few days, been entirely blasted, as respects this vicinity. The potato fields appear blackened and drooping as though struck with a heavy frost. People are engaged in digging the potatoes as fast as possible, and placing them where they will dry. The crop in this vicinity is a failure. [Bangor Whig of Saturday.

Silas Wright. Mr. Wright, whose death took place on the 26th inst., was a native of Amherst in this State. He graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1815, settled at Canton, New York, in 1819, as a lawyer, was elected to Congress in 1826, and entered upon his duties as Governor of the State of New York in 1845. His political rise has been rapid but well-earned, and probably no other man stood so high in the estimation of his party.

There is every reason to believe that nearly sixty millions of dollars will be converted into American coinduring the administration of President Polk.

[Union.

And there is every reason to believe that the whole of this enormous sum of American coin will find its way into the pockets of the Mexicans, which will be of great "aid and comfort" to them.

[N. O. National.

Divine service by the Jews was celebrated for the first time on a Sunday, on the 8th inst., at Konigsberg, in Prussia. There were about 600 Jews in the synagogue, and more than 200 Christians, among whom were several eminent functionaries of the town, including the Director of the Police, who strongly opposed the intention of the Jews to transfer the celebration of the Sabbath from Saturdays to Sundays.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans. The interments from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at nine o'clock on the morning of the twenty-fourth, were forty-nine. The deaths at the Charity Hospital to six o'clock the same evening, were twelve. The Delta says that the excessive heat of the two days past had given no hopes of an abatement of the epidemic.

Arrival of Specie. Five hundred thousand dollars in gold, for account of the government, arrived here yesterday, from the north; we understand it came on by the southern mail line, via Mobile, as the lowness of the western waters prevented the transmission by that route. [N. O. Bult. 19th.

A Music Teacher was trying to impress upon the mind of a juvenile the importance of beating time, the other day, when the promising youth, who had a great respect for old age, with the most ludicrous gravity, asked him why it was necessary to *beat time*, as the old fellow *went fast enough* already.

There were 134 deaths in Boston, last week, 71 of which were from disease of the bowels and dysentery.

A correspondent of the Atlas writes from the Eagle river copper mines, in the Lake Superior country, as follows:

The soil here is not rich. The woods are nearly impassible with their undergrowth of bushes. In passing, let me devote a few words to the muequitos. Those who have not been in the woods can form no idea how terribly they beset one. First, there is a great flourish of trumpets, and then they come down upon you, supported by a myriad of black flies. All hands beat a retreat—no mortal can stand before them—no General would dare to march an army into their country. We practised various expedients to keep them away; most of us put pennyroyal ointment over our necks, faces, and hands, and in addition wear green veils. Our appearance with shining faces and green veils, was decidedly picturesque.

The sovereign remedy for mosquitoes is smoke. A fire is made of moss and wet sticks, and while sitting in a cloud of smoke we can enjoy a little peace. At night we are obliged to use mosquito bars, and thus provided we keep them from immediate attack; but it seems as though their being deprived of their prey made them more furious than ever—they set up such a hum of indignation that one is absolutely afraid to sleep. In the month of June, on some locations, the workmen do not average half a day's work apiece, being disabled by frequent bites of these insects; some lost their eyesight, and others were much disfigured with scars and blood.

From Eagle river we went to the celebrated Cliff Mines of the Boston and Pittsburg Mining Company. There are here thirteen houses, occupied by workmen and agents. The entrance to the village is between two immense rocks, resembling somewhat the narrow pass at the Notch of the White Mountains—it is here where those large masses of copper are found. We saw some rocks weighing thirty tons—it takes two men three weeks to cut one of them in two. This is done by mortising with chisels. The expense of making each mass marketable is of course very great. A large party made the descent into the mine, on the 1st of July—a more grotesque looking set of beings you never saw.

We descended 170 feet and wandered many yards underground. There was not quite as much beauty as can be seen in the galleries of a cave—one sees nothing but black and muddy walls. To the geologist there is much of interest, and such veins of copper have never before been disclosed to the world, the field is new.

No Fiction. Not a very long time ago, one of the most eloquent divines of Great Britain, occupying one of the most important pulpits of the kingdom, became so much affected by the use of wine repeatedly, that he was summoned to give an account of himself. He could not bear, he said, to stand for trial on such a charge, before men whose only superiority over him consisted in the possession of harder heads, which could endure portions that overthrew him. He accordingly left his high position, and, under an assumed name, took passage in the steerage of a ship bound to America. At one of our principal interior towns he took lodgings at an obscure hotel, where for a while he bore up under all the pressure upon him, and lived without excessive indulgence. But at length he returned to his glass more reckless than ever, got into a broil with low fellows, for which he was arrested, and with others compelled to labor in prison. There of course he was temperate, but the deep degradation of his condition prevented him from disclosing his real name. At length a visitor looking at him, thought he discoved traits not common in the prison, and, having procured liberty from the keeper, addressed the prisoner, saying—"Sir, I judge from your bearing that you have seen better circumstances than these you are in at present." "Yes, I have;" replied the prisoner, shedding tears. By persevering kindness the visitor was able at length to obtain the real name of the fallen man, and the story of his degradation. He repaired to a clergyman of the place, with the secret. The clergyman had a parishioner from the church of which the prisoner said he had been the minister. He was invited to the prison. It was so; there was his eloquent pastor, working among felons! By application to the proper authorities the prisoner was released from confinement, and under the care of kind friends it is hoped that his great talents may be employed in high usefulness again. [N. Y. Journal Commerce.

Police Budget on Monday Morning. The lock-up yielded seventeen candidates for court censure—chiefly for drunkenness. Four boys were fined for stealing knives from a show-case in a cent auction in Ann street. Richard Murray was brought up by watchman Hutchins for attempting to steal a sovereign from a person named Riley, on City wharf, and was committed for trial in the Municipal Court.

The story that a drunken sailor named Harney confessed that he fired at a watchman at East Boston, on Friday night, may be charged to alcoholic gas. He denied it yesterday, after he had been fined for getting drunk on Saturday night, when he bragged of having fired the gun.

Our Village. At no time for several years, has our village exhibited so thriving and business like aspect as it does the present season. All our Factories—six in number—are in full operation, and doing a profitable business. The Powow River Mills Company, have recently commenced the manufacture of Sail Duck, and good judges pronounce it to be of superior quality. This company will probably enlarge their operations the coming year. The Salisbury Company are building a new four story mill—100 feet by 50, and the work is progressing rapidly. The mason work is "being done" by Messrs. Albert and Joseph H. Currier of Newburyport, and the woodwork by Mr. Dockum. This mill, with the one opposite in Salisbury, will be used for the manufacture of plain flannels exclusively.

The Eastern Railroad Company are putting up their depot building on Water street, the contract having been taken by the Messrs. Dodge of Newburyport. This structure is to be 62 feet front by 50 feet, to contain two passenger rooms, a ticket office, baggage room, and the car and freight house. We have seen a plan of the building, and should judge that it would be not only commodious, but quite an ornament to the place.

There are also quite a number of new dwelling houses going up in different parts of the village, all of which and more will be required to accommodate the increasing population, which already is rising 3000. [Amesbury Transcript.

Conviction. Sidney H Hendrix, late a clerk in the post office at Lyons, N. Y., who was arrested in April last for purloining letters containing money, &c., from the mail, was tried for the offence before the United States District Court, at Auburn, last week, was found guilty, and sentened to the State Prison for *ten years*. He had been in the same Prison for two or three years, and is only 20 years old! His previous life was unknown to the Postmaster at Lyons.

Singular Accident. On Saturday last, during the funeral ceremonies over the body of a Mrs. Kelley, in the north part of this city, and while the friends and neighbors were assembled in a room to view the corpse, the floor gave way and precipitated them all, with the coffin and its contents, into the cellar beneath. What is more singular still, no one was seriously hurt. The house where the accident occurred was quite an old one.

[New London Advocate.

Return of Paredes. The New Orleans Delta makes the following suggestion upon the return of this distinguished officer:—Paredes will not go near the capital. If he so intended, he could not reach it before Gen. Scott, who was, no doubt, in possession of the capital by the 20th August. But he will proceed to the wealthy and populous states of Jalisco, Queretaro, and Guanajuato, and there he will, no doubt, succeed in rallying a strong force, which will give our Generals no little trouble."

A speaker at the Labor Reform meeting in Manchester, N. H., told the girls that they should not yield an inch to the corporations—that in opposing the present system of labor they should all be united *to a man*.

The receipts on the Western Railroad, last week, were $30,242, an increase of $7,675 over the corresponding week of last year, and nearly $2000 more than in any one week since the road was opened.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 30th inst, by Rev Willard Holbrook, of Blackstone, Amory Holbrook, Esq., of Salem, to Mary Hooper, daughter of Nicholson Broughton, Esq., of Boston.

Aug. 30th, by Rev Mr Rogers, Mr Henry S. Waldo to Miss Emma L. Haven, all of Boston.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Lewis Smith to Miss Mary Jane Vinal; 24th inst, Mr Anthony Sprague to Miss Margaret Stoddard, both of Hingham.

29th inst, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev E. M P. Wells, Mr Wm. Chadwick to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Mr Wm. B. Whitely, all of Boston.

Mr J. W. Gleason of Andover, to Miss Ellen H. Clapp of Boston.

2d inst, by Rev Dr Lowell, Mr Joseph H. Gallison to Lavinia, daughter of Hon. Nath'l. Hammond.

In Springfield, by Rev Dr Osgood, E. J. Baker Esq., of Dorchester, to Miss Sarah H. Sherman, of Augusta, Me.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev W. Sprague, Mr George Adams of Abington, Mass., to Miss Jane K. French of East Bridgewater.

In Lancaster Court House, S. C., Aug. 19th, Mr J. A. Hazeltine, formerly of Bradford, Mass., to Miss Emeline, eldest daughter of Mr Wilson Viliine, of L.

In Lawrence, Mr J. E. Gleason, to Miss Elizabeth Hook, both of L.

In Billerica, 25th inst, by Rev Dr Choules, Dr Geo. Faulkner, of Jamaica Plain, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Dr Amos Spalding, of B.

In Watertown, 31st ult, by Rev Mr Weiss, Mr John C. Chaffin of Boston, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Cole, Esq., of W.

In Gloucester, Mr Ebenezer Niles to Miss Mary E. Boomer.

In North Yarmouth, Me., Capt Nath'l Batchelder to Miss Sophronia Mason, of N. Y.

In Worcester, Aug. 21, by Rev Mr Jennings, Mr Charles A. Chamberlin to Miss Lucia Ann Webber; also, 25th, by the same, Mr Richard Bullock to Miss Alice Midgeny.

In Providence, 29th ult, by Rev Z. Bradford, Hon John A. Parker, of New Bedford, to Mrs Mary Bradford, of P.

DEATHS.

In this city, 28th inst, Mrs Elizabeth M. C. Emery, wife of Mr George F. Emery, 24.

28th inst after a long illness, Miss Eliza Clark, in her 27th year.

28th, David Tilden, Esq., 75.

29th, Miss Mary Ann Nichols, 18.

29th inst, Mr George Folling, 81.

In Chelsea, Aug. 30th, Francis Bartlett, son of Benjamin and Caroline B. Drew, 2 yrs 5 mos.

In Charlestown, 27th ult, Ezra, son of Joseph C., and Elvira C. Eaton, 6 weeks; Julia, daughter of Eben and Julia Averill, 2 mos; Sept. 1, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Joel W., and Sarah W. Craig, 5 mos.

In Somerville, 29th, Charles Bruce, Esq., formerly of this city, 66.

In Methuen, 25th, James B. Sawyer, 40.

In Groton, Mrs Abigail, widow of Mr John Lawrence, 93.

In Reading, Aug. 30, widow Hannah Nichols, relict of Benedict Nichols, in the 80th year of her age. The deceased was mother of 8 children, grandmother of 55, and great grandmother of 18. [Editors of New Hampshire and Vermont papers please copy.]

In Gloucester, Charles, son of the late Mr Moses Hicks, 15.

In Watertown, 24th, Mr Ebenezer Chenery, 83.

In Newport, 29th, suddenly, Mrs Caroline Brown, wife of George M. Brown, Esq., of this city.

In Yarmouth, 25th, suddenly, Mrs Mary Barber, widow of the late Mr Samuel Barber of this city, 76.

At Dwight Mission, Cherokee Nation, 3d ult, Mrs Elizabeth Buttrick, wife of Rev. S. D. Buttrick, 64, a native of Ipswich Mass.

In Worcester, Aug. 19, Miss Saloma A. Hurlburt, late of Somers, Ct., 27—Ella A., daughter of Mr Elias B. King, 5 mos.; 20th, Mrs Laura D., wife of Mr Levi Clapp, 49.

Aug. 23d, Mr Benj. Johnson, 76; 25th, Mrs Mary W., wife of Mr. Adam L. Harrington, 26; 26th. John H., son of Mr Wm. H. Jenkins, 8 years; 27th, Edwin L., son of Mr Levi B. Flagg, 20 mos.

In Portsmouth, N. H., 24th inst, Samuel Lolley, Jr., 16. On Monday, 16th, when at work in repairing a store in Market street, he struck an old lath nail in his foot. It was immediately extracted; and after remaining at home several days, the wound healed up. On Monday last he though himself well enough to work: but on Tuesday he was taken with the lock jaw, and died that evening, much regretted by those who knew him best.

Number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday, August 28th, Males 71, Females 63; Total 134. Stillborn 1.

Causes.—Disease of the bowels, 56, typhus fever, 15, scarlet fever 2, lung fever 1, dysentery 15, consumption 12, cholic 2, old age 5, debility 3, infantile 8, whooping cough 3, convulsions 2, canker, asthma, apoplexy, mortification, intemperance, cholera infantum, dropsy on the brain, disease of the heart, unknown, 1 each.

At Deer Island Hospital—Seven deaths have occurred during same time.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing Sept 5.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Length of Days.
Sunday.	5 29	6 30	1 37	13 1
Monday.	5 30	6 28	2 35	12 58
Tuesday.	5 31	6 26	3 33	12 55
Wednesday.	5 32	6 25	sets.	12 53
Thursday.	5 33	6 23	6 14	12 50
Friday.	5 34	6 21	6 44	12 47
Saturday.	5 35	6 19	7 11	12 44

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—For Pots there is a moderate demand, at 5½c per lb. Pearls are still scarce, and are held at 8a 8½c per lb, cash.

COAL—There is a good demand for Provincial, and prices are rather firmer. Sales of several cargoes of Pictou, at 6 87½, and Sydney at 7 per chaldron, 4 and 6 mos. An import of 90 tons Cannel sold at $13 per chaldron, cash. Anthracite is in good demand by retail, at $7 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—There has been a good demand, and the market is firm. The principal sales comprise 3000 bags S' Domingo at 6¼a6¾c; 1300 do Rio 7¼c; 350 do Java 9c; 400 Sumatra 6¾a6¾c per lb, 6 mos. Porto Cabello is very scarce, and small sales are making at 8c per lb, 6 mos.

HAY—Sales of Eastern pressed at 12 50a$13 per ton, cash. There have been large arrivals and the market has been well supplied.

HIDES—There has been but little doing of late.—Sales of 500 Southern at 10c per lb, 6

[For the Ploughman.]

BRIDGEWATER NORMAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Convention of the Bridgewater Normal Association, was held on Wednesday, August 18th, at Bridgewater, Mass. The Association met in Normal Hall, at an early hour, for the choice of Officers, discussion of Resolutions, &c.

JOHN ABBOTT GOODWIN was chosen President for the ensuing year. After hearing the reports of the different Committees, the Association proceeded to the discussion of Resolutions. An animated debate of two hours duration ensued upon a series of Resolutions from which the following were at length selected and adopted.

Whereas an opinion is prevalent in the community that the pupils of this Normal School are instructed, and its graduates bound to pursue certain prescribed methods of teaching, without modification or change—therefore

Resolved, That we consider it a privilege and a duty to study, as far as we have opportunity, the systems of instruction, practised in this, and other countries, and ages, and to select for use such as our own opinion suggests as best fitted to the place, condition and mental strength of our pupils, or if we think best, to build upon the foundation of our own study, experience and observation.

Resolved, That a teacher who is willing to cramp his faculties within the limits of a set of rules, which are to him as the "laws of the Medes and Persians," and who has not enough original talent to arrange his own plans and systems, ought to leave his profession before he changes the plastic mind of his pupil, to what his own already is—a *machine*.

Resolved, That this institution cannot take from its pupils the right of free thought and action in educational matters until its present character be completely transformed, and its course directed by a teacher, of views entirely opposed to those of our esteemed and efficient Principal; and that when it does so, it will lose the noblest attribute of our "Alma Mater."

The following was also passed:

Resolved, That we are no friends to a democracy in the school-room; and that, while the teacher may do well to consult his pupils upon essential rules and arrangements, he should have it understood that he stands "in loco patentis," his word being law, for the time, without appeal.

At 12 M. the Association proceeded in a body to the Unitarian church, where, after devotional exercises by the Rev. T. P. Rodman, and the singing of a hymn, composed by the same gentleman, for the occasion, the annual address was delivered by the Rev. H. B. Hooker, of Falmouth. Anything like an analysis of the discourse, cannot be compressed into the space allowable for this report. It is sufficient to say that among the hearers, many of whom were experienced teachers, other than members of the Association, it was the prevailing opinion that a better address, in matter, spirit and power, was never heard by them. It was delivered in the earnest, feeling and effective manner characteristic of Mr. Hooker's public addresses.

The exercises at the church, being concluded, the Association and its guests, marched in procession to the Town Hall, and partook of an abundant collation. A blessing was asked by Rev. Mr. Pope. A song, composed for the occasion by J. A. Goodwin, was sung by the Normal Choir. Mr. Tillinghast then gave a brief sketch of the school, from which it appears that it has thus far answered every purpose which its warmest friends could reasonably anticipate. He referred with approbation to the resolutions of the morning, and spoke of the falsity of the charge so often brought against the Normal Schools, of prescribing fixed methods of teaching. He gave as a sentiment, "The Board of Education."

This called up the Rev. Mr. Chapin, of Boston, who expected great pleasure at thus meeting the Association, and made some glowing remarks upon the great distinction between those who acquire power, and those who impart it.

Mr. Morton, of Plymouth then spoke upon the necessity of faith in a teacher; Rev. Mr. Pope, of Kingston, upon the increasing interest in the community on the subject of Education; and Mr. J. W. Ingraham, of Boston, upon the great importance of Primary Schools. Mr. I. spoke at some length, and was followed by Mr. Tillinghast on the same subject.

J. A. Goodwin responded to a sentiment complimentary to the President of the Association, and gave, "Normal Teachers; May they be like mountain rivulets, different in source and action, but one in aim and end.

Addresses were also made by J. E. Leach, and Rev. Mr. Rodman, of Bridgewater, and by Messrs. C. A. Greene, and E. A. Beaman, of Boston, Hon. John A. Shaw, Superintendent of the Second Municipality Schools in New Orleans, gave a very interesting account of the system of Public Instruction in that city.

Many other addresses and sentiments were given; and several finely executed songs, afforded an agreeable variety to the entertainment.

The company retired from the table at 5 o'clock. In the evening the usual informal levee was held at the Town Hall. Everything passed off pleasantly and left the most agreeable impression on the minds of those present.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on the third Wednesday of August, 1848.

DANA P. COLBURN, } Secretaries.
WM. H. LADD. }

TO POSTMASTERS. We would remind Postmasters that, agreeably to the *last* Post-Office law, they have the *franking privilege* restored to them. Hence, in writing to publishers, they can, and of course will, always send their letters free. To constitute a *frank*, beside the name of the post office and date, it requires also the *name of the Postmaster* and the word *free* written thereon. We mention this, in order that Postmasters generally may be informed of the fact, as we have been taxed, several times of late, with letters from some of these gentlemen, on business strictly connected with their office.

[Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

MORE INCENDIARISM IN ROXBURY. At ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, the looking-glass and picture frame manufactory belonging to Mr. Dudley Williams, on Hewes's Avenue, Roxbury, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, the building and stock were much damaged by fire and water. The alarm about one o'clock this morning was caused by a re-kindling of the same. We learn that a boy named Brown was arrested upon suspicion of being the incendiary. Suffolk Engine company, No. 1, of this city, was early on the ground. [Journal.

FATAL RENCOUNTER. We learn verbally, says the Natchitoches Chronicle of the 14th, that Mr. Russell, editor of the Red Leander, was killed a few days ago in San Augustine, Texas, by Mr. Kendall, of the San Augustine Shield. A very bitter newspaper controversy has been going on between the parties for several weeks. Report says that Mr. Kendall and Mr. Russell fired three shots at each other without effect, and that in a day or two after they met again, when Mr. Russell fell mortally wounded.

The New Orleans Delta says it knows, "from the most authentic source, that a party as powerful as any of the great factions in Mexico, and more respectable than any in its composition, embracing the men of wealth and property, as well as many of the liberalists and anti monarchists, is prepared to give countenance and support to the occupation of the republic of Mexico by the government of the United States. And so great is the desire of that party for that event, that they have hitherto opposed a peace, from the fear that it would prevent their darling object of occupation."

LAW AND EQUITY. "Pray, my Lord," said a gentleman to a late respected and rather whimsical judge, "what is the distinction between Law and Equity Courts?" "Very little, in the end," replied his lordship, "they only differ as far as *time* is concerned. At common law you are done for at once; in equity you are not so easily disposed of. The former is a bullet, which is instantaneously and most charitably effective; the latter is an angler's hook, which plays with its victim before it kills it. The one is prussic acid, and the other laudanum."

"WAR, WAR IS ALL MY NOTE." *An extraordinary fight.* The New Orleans Daily National gives the following account of a fight under peculiar circumstances:

While a vessel was proceeding down the river yesterday, two seamen were ordered up to loose one of the sails. While they were out on the yard, and in the act of casting off the sail, a dispute arose between them, we presume, about some portion of the work they had to perform, which ended in their having a battle royal on the end of the topsail yard, each holding on by one hand, while with the other they gave each other scissors, and to such an extent did they carry their one-armed fight that one of them forgot his elevated position, and let go his hold in order to have a double rap at his antagonist; but alas, he found out too late that the "attraction of gravitation" was not to be trifled with, even though the vindication of his personal honor was concerned.

Down he came, heels over head, but not until he caught his antagonist by the leg, who could not resist so weighty an invitation, but came tumbling down with his friend slap into the briny element, the sudden coolness of which seemed to act wonderfully in bringing about a peace. Boats were immediately put out to rescue the poor devils, who were, however, excellent swimmers, and struck out for the nearest boat with skilful and rapid strokes. Another contest now arose between them, and at it they went, puffing and blowing to see who should reach the boat first.

A closer matched pair we have seldom seen; they were, to use a sporting term, "neck and neck," neither giving way. By this time the boat was pretty close, and a desperate effort was made by one of the parties to shoot ahead of each other; the effort apparently succeeded with one who seemed to move ahead a little; but his triumph was short, for he suddenly disappeared below the surface of the water, his competitor passing over the spot with renewed exertions; however, he too disappeared as mysteriously as his companion, to the dismay of many of the spectators, who gave them up as lost; but their alarm was not of long duration, for the two lads shortly after made their appearance on the surface boxing like fury. The fact was, the man who at first got ahead was pulled under by the leg by the other, who in his turn pulled him down, and another boxing match in the middle of the Mississippi was the consequence—which was on the point of ending fatally to both, had not the boat come up and pulled them in, wetter if not wiser.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN THE ANTI-RENT DISTRICT. The Hudson Gazette of Tuesday morning states that on Thursday last the sheriff of the county and one of his deputies went to Taghkanic for the purpose of selling the property of Samuel Halstead and Philip B. Miller, which they had previously levied upon and advertised for sale. On arriving at Halstead's they found a large number of persons assembled, and at the appointed hour they set up for sale the articles they had levied upon, but received no bid.

The sale was then adjourned, and the officers started for Miller's. Proceeding part of the way, and while at the edge of the woods, they were waylaid by three persons in disguise, one of whom attempted to seize the sheriff's horse, but failed; as the deputy sheriff came up, one of them aimed at him, but the gun fortunately snapped, an attempt was also made to stop his horse, but failing in this, one of them sung out to the man with the gun to shoot the horse when the latter fired but without effect.

The officers proceeded to Miller's, but as at the former place, a large number were in attendance, and as no one would bid, no sale was effected.

DISTESSING DISEASE AMONG CATTLE. We learn from a letter, of recent date, from a farmer of Shelby county, Ky, that a most malignant and fatal disease has made its appearance among the cattle of that vicinity, which is proving quite disastrous. The disease is called the *bloody murrain*, and but seldom proves otherwise than fatal to the cattle that are attacked with it. The gentleman who writes the letter in question, says he has already lost nine cattle and five horses, and that upwards of seventy head of cattle have shown indications of suffering, from the same disease. Other farmers in the same neighborhood have also lost cattle from the same cause.

A circumstance is related in connection with the above: a boy who had been skinning one of the cattle that died of this disease, chanced to get a quantity of blood upon his arm, which immediately produced great swelling and suffering. [Louisville Courier.

THE PRIVATE MAIL. During the interruptions of the day mail, the printers and public are much indebted to Messrs. Cloyes & Dennis, baggage masters, who regularly, on each evening, supply the New York press with Boston papers of the morning, and the Boston press with New York papers. [Post.

In the Supreme Court of Ohio, the proprietors of the steamboat Rochester have recovered two thousand dollars of the proprietors of the Illinois, for damages sustained by a collision in 1839.

GOOD BREAD. The committee who have in charge the arrangements for the exhibition at Faneuil and Quincy Halls, in September, as we learn from the Courier, have decided to offer to the bakers of this State a premium of fifty dollars or a gold medal of this value, for the best specimen of bread offered for competition during the continuance of the exhibition—the decision to be made by a committee of judges to be selected for this purpose. [Salem Register.

THE PREVAILING SICKNESS. Not only in this city, but in all the neighboring towns, has the prevailing bowel complaint been unusually fatal during the past month. In Fitchburg it is stated that there are now two hundred sick, and there has been an unusual number of deaths there; in Lowell, the number of sick is unusually large, and in the small towns there is a great increase of mortality from this cause as compared with any previous year.

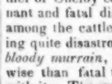
YELLOW FEVER. At New Orleans the interments from yellow fever during the forty-eight hours, ending on the 23d, were 34; the deaths at the Hospital during the same period were 27. There was an increase of deaths in the last week over the preceding, of 127.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted Immediately.

A MAN and WIFE, without children, to take the charge of a Farm for one year. Particular reference will be required. Letters containing applications, if left at this Office and directed to "T." will be forwarded to the advertiser. tf sept4

TRUSSES,

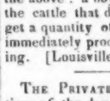

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A GREAT variety of the most approved kinds in use, comprising probably the largest and best assortment in the city, will be found at WM. B. LITTLE & CO.'S Drug Store, No. 104 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Boston.

—ALSO AS ABOVE—

A large and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY and FOREIGN LEECHES, all of which are warranted to be of the *best* quality and will be sold at the lowest market prices. tf sept4

Farm for sale in Groton.



One mile and a half from the Centre, containing eighty five acres. Fifteen of which are covered with a thrifty growth of wood and timber. Most of the remainder is suitable for tilling, mowing or pasturage, and is divided by stone fence, nearly half of which has been built within ten years, into lots containing from one to eight acres each, and conveniently watered by wells and springs supplied from never failing fountains. On the premises is an orchard of selected Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum Trees, also Grape Vines, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes. The Buildings consist of a House, two Barns, a Cellar under one of them; a Building used for feeding Swine, in sheltering Carriages and Tools, and storing Grain; and a Wood House and other out Buildings. Stock, Tools and Crops with the place, if desired, and possession given immediately. For other particulars inquire of OTIS ADAMS, Post Master, or WILLIAM A. FISK, near the premises. 3w sept4

Ranges! Ranges!

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to announce to the citizens of Boston, Providence, and the public generally, that he manufactures and is sole Proprietor for the United States, of HAYES' PATENT PORTABLE HOT AIR RANGE, for Wood and Coal, which he is prepared to offer to the public, as one of the best ranges now in use. For economy, convenience, and despatch in cooking, it stands unrivaled. I would call the particular attention of the public to the peculiar construction of the flues around the oven, which conduct the heat to every part alike, and insures a quick and even bake, and a circulation of hot air passes through the oven continually, which renders Meats, &c., as palatable as when roasted before a fire or baked in a brick oven. This range can be set in an ordinary fire-place, with as little trouble as any common cookstove. By purchasing this Range, you get a better article, and save from eight to ten dollars reason work, which it costs to set any other Range, and the objection to buying a Range of those who do not own the house in which they live, is here done away, it being portable, and as easily removed and set up again as any stove.

Builders, and the proprietors of Hotels and Boarding Houses, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, the utility, convenience and economy of these Ranges. Every Range sold in Boston, Providence and vicinity will be set up free of expense, and warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction, if not, they will be taken away without charge and the money refunded.

Also, NORTON AIR TIGHT and IMPROVED UNION COOK STOVES, for Wood and Coal, together with HOT AIR FURNACES, for warming Houses, Stores, Churches, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of Parlor, Office, Shop, and Tailor Stoves, all of which can be found on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, at No 35 Blackstone street, Boston; and 31 Broad, (formerly Weybosett) street, Providence, R. I. A. A. LINCOLN.

Boston, Sept 4, 1847. tf

Dr. J. K Palmer's Sarsaparilla.

A HIGHLY approved and effectual remedy for the cure of all Scrofulous Affections, Salt Rheum, Nervous Debility, Bad Humors, and Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

The success that has attended its use in the practice of many of the Physicians of Boston has induced Dr. Palmer to introduce it in other places. It is therefore confidently offered to the public as the best medicine for the above disease in use.

WM. B. LITTLE & CO., Druggists, general wholesale Agents, 104 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Boston, and by Druggists generally. sept4

STATE
Mutual Life Assurance Company
OF WORCESTER.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL,
100,000 DOLLARS.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS, *President.*
Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, } *Vice Presidents.*
Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, }
CLARENDON HARRIS, *Secretary.*

THIS Company commenced issuing Policies on the first of June, 1845, and to the same have issued 1009 Policies, and received $9 068 32 in Premiums.

This Company is conducted on the most economical principles, its premiums for assurance are not expended in paying heavy rents or high salaries to its officers, and instead of taking more money of the assured than enough to cover actual losses, it takes a small portion of the premium in a note, to be assessed only in case of extraordinary mortality, and not chargable with interest.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every three years, from June 1st, 1846.

Pamphlets, explaining the principles and advantages of Life Assurance, with the forms of application and rates of premium, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or of the Subscriber.

Applications for Assurance will be received by the Subscriber, at Concord, Mass.

JOHN RAYNOLDS, Agent.

Concord, Mass., Sept. 4.

Willis's Patent Stump Puller.

THE subscriber now offers to sell rights to use this Machine in the Eastern Counties of Massachusetts including Worcester County.

Any person desirous of purchasing a right may inquire among the two hundred witnesses of its powers and of its operation at Framingham, on the 24th instant.

It was there shown that the largest white oak stumps can be readily drawn out by one yoke of oxen, and ten stumps, oak and pine, were drawn out in twenty two minutes. One hundred stumps can easily be drawn out by one yoke of oxen, and three men only to regulate operations. The chains extend thirteen rods from the anchor stump, so that two acres may be cleared without removing the lever from its centre of operations. And it requires but six minutes only to remove the whole apparatus 20 rods, to a new centre, and to draw a stump in its new position.

This Machine is used to remove buildings and large rocks as well as stumps, and its movements are more rapid than those of the windlass.

The subscriber will sell his right to all the counties above named, for Two Thousand Dollars, including the Machine that he operated with at Framingham, which cost $200.

He invites 20 farmers to take one share each in order to secure its operation on their own farms and to facilitate the clearing of their lands of rocks and stumps.

WM. W. WILLIS.

Orange, Aug., 27, 1847. tf

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, on Thursday, the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the interest which Elizabeth Rice, Matilda Rice, Louisa Rice, Isabella Rice, Emma Rice, Arthur J. Rice and Sophia C. Rice, minors and children of Thomas Rice, late of Framingham, deceased, have in and to the Eastern Village Land, late of said Estate, viz: a Barn and about 20 rods of land, a Store and about 60 rods of land, sixty rods of land in the village with a Shop on the same; four acres of land on the Maynard lot, so called; half a Pew in the Baptist Meeting House; one Pew in the meeting house of the Hollis Evangelical Society; one acre and ninety-six rods land in Rocky Gutters, so called; six and one quarter acres in Great Meadow, so called.

WILLIAM HASTINGS, Guardian to said Minors.
ELIPHALET WHEELER, Auct.

Framingham, Aug. 24, 1847. 3w a28

Apple Trees.

For sale, at the subscriber's Nursery, trees from one to four years old on the bud. Among them are the Baldwin, Russet, Greening, Minister, Golden Ball, Jewett's Red, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Bellflower, Pearmain, Late Baldwin, Mother, Gilliflower, Gloria Mundi, Northern Spy, Spitzenburg.—Garden, Wayland, and Danvers Winter Sweets:—Pumpkin, Pound, and Orange Sweetings, Early Harvest, Seek no further, Beront, Porter, Gravenstein, Lyscom, Williams, Garden Royal, and twenty-five others of the old and new varieties.

J. S. DRAPER.

Wayland, Aug. 28. 6w*

Wood's Practice of Medicine.

TICKNOR & Co., Medical Booksellers and Publishers, have received a fresh supply of A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine, by G. B. Wood, M. D., 3v 8vo.

aug28 135 Washington street.

The Use of the Blowpipe.

WM. D. TICKNOR & CO., have recently published The Use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy. By J. J. Berzelius. Translated from the 4th Enlarged and Corrected Edition, by J. D. Whitney. With Plates. In one volume, 12mo, price $1, 25.

aug28 135 Washington street.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of

SAMUEL MORSE,

late of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

JOSEPH VALENTINE, 2d, Admin'r.

Hopkinton, Aug. 17th, 1847. 3w* aug21

TRUSSES.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A GREAT variety of the most approved kinds in use, comprising probably the largest and best assortment in the city, will be found at WM. B. LITTLE & CO.'S Drug Store, No. 104 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Boston.

—ALSO AS ABOVE—

A large and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY and FOREIGN LEECHES, all of which are warranted to be of the *best* quality and will be sold at the lowest market prices. tf sept4

Farm for sale in Groton.

One mile and a half from the Centre, containing eighty five acres. Fifteen of which are covered with a thrifty growth of wood and timber. Most of the remainder is suitable for tilling, mowing or pasturage, and is divided by stone fence, nearly half of which has been built within ten years, into lots containing from one to eight acres each, and conveniently watered by wells and springs supplied from never failing fountains. On the premises is an orchard of selected Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum Trees, also Grape Vines, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes. The Buildings consist of a House, two Barns, a Cellar under one of them; a Building used for feeding Swine, in sheltering Carriages and Tools, and storing Grain; and a Wood House and other out Buildings. Stock, Tools and Crops with the place, if desired, and possession given immediately. For other particulars inquire of OTIS ADAMS, Post Master, or WILLIAM A. FISK, near the premises. 3w sept4

Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best in Lunenburg, situated about 12 miles from the centre village, 2½ from a Railroad Depot at Leominster village, and about 5 from the flourishing village of Fitchburg, containing about 120 acres, well apportioned, watered, and fenced.

The buildings are, a house, wood-house and grainery, among the best (farm houses) and most convenient. Barn, 60 by 30, and such improvements have been made within the last four years that it is quite insufficient: some preparation has been made for building. They stand high, giving a view of the centre village, and a partial view of a number of other villages; yet are shielded from the severest winds by a hill on the north-west. About $100 worth of fruit was raised last year; besides there are a great many young trees just coming into bearing, among which are 10 kinds of the most approved Cherries, as many of Peaches and Pears; also Plums, Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, &c. There is also a new nursery containing from 3 to 4000 young trees; of which from 1 to 2000 were budded a year ago, with more than 40 varieties of fruit, and are now in an extremely thrifty condition.

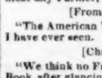
Since the Fitchburg Railroad, milk is sold in the neighborhood to be carried to Boston, which is considered an inducement for farms upon forms along the line of said Railroad. The subscriber believes that from 3 to 500 dollars worth can be made on his farm yearly.

Can be examined any time by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

N. C. DAY.

Lunenburg, Aug. 21, 1847. tf

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.



Pleasantly situated in South Reading, containing 12 acres of mowing and tillage land, with a two story dwelling house and barn, and other out buildings. There are 150 Choice fruit trees on the same.

A lot of 30 acres of pasture and woodland may be had in addition, if required. For further particulars inquire of AARON GAMM, of North Malden, or HIRAM SWEETSER, of South Reading.

Aug. 21. 3t*

Pitt's Patent Horse Power and Machine

FOR THRASHING AND CLEANING GRAIN.

W. W. EASTMAN & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have made extensive arrangements for the manufacture of the above named machine, at Wendell, N. H., and flatter themselves that hereafter they shall be able to supply all calls for the same, on short notice. These machines surpass all others now in use in the following particulars:

1st. They will thrash more grain than any other machine; thrashing from 75 to 150 bushels of wheat, and from 150 to 250 of oats per day, and at the same time, the grain is seperated from the straw and cleaned in the most perfect manner, is carried into a box, from which it is taken and bagged, the straw passing off in the rear of the machine.

2d. A greater ease to the horse which will work on the machine through the season and gain in weight every day.

3d. Less help is required to run this machine, for the reason there is no straw to be separated from the grain. One of the above named machine is a fortune to any man—will give him with proper diligence an income of from 3 to $500 per annum. Capt. Moses Eastman, of Croydon, has three in operation, one of which has earned him $2,100. James G. Bates, Esq., of Hartland, Vt., earned with his last season, from 4, to $500. Messrs. C. P. & D. C. Forbes, of Lebanon, N. H., earned with two machines, last season, about $3000. We have certificates from numerous others who have run the machines with great success, earning enough to pay for the machines in about two months.

All orders will be promptly answered, and any information will be given.

The machines will be delivered at any depot on the railroads that may be directed by the purchaser, warranted.

2m aug24

10,000 COPIES IN 4 MONTHS!
Cole's American Veterinarian,

OR Diseases of Domestic Animals, showing the Causes, Symptoms, and Remedies, and rules for restoring and preserving health by good management, with full directions for Training and Breeding.

BY B. A. C. COLE, ESQ.

This is emphatically a *Book for every Farmer*, and no Farmer's Library is complete without it. The demand for

TEN THOUSAND COPIES

in the short space of four months, speaks volumes in favor of the work. The Farmer has in this neat and compact vol, a complete

ENCYCLOPEDIA

In which he may find the whole subject of the *Treatment of Domestic Animals*, familiarly discussed, and rules and remedies fully and clearly prescribed.

Highly recommendatory notices, have been received from many of the most distinguished Farmers and Editors in the country. The following short extracts show in what estimation the work is held.

[From Ex-Governor Hill of N. H.]

"Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We understand that it has already had a free and extended sale; many times its price to almost any Farmer, may be saved in its purchase."

[From J. M. Weeks, of Vermont.]

"The American Veterinarian is the best book of the kind I have ever seen. Every Farmer ought to have one."

[Christian Mirror, Portland.]

"We think no Farmer would willingly be without this Book after glancing at the Table of Contents."

[Albany Cultivator.]

"This will be found a useful book. It speaks of diseases under the names by which they are known in this country, and the remedies prescribed are generally within reach of every Farmer, and may frequently be found on the farm. We second the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every Farmer."

[American Agriculturist.]

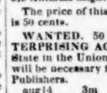
"We recommend to all who keep Domestic Animals to procure Mr. Cole's Book. The lives of many valuable Animals might be saved by following his directions."

The price of this valuable Book, finely bound in leather is 50 cents.

WANTED. 50 ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND ENTERPRISING AGENTS, to sell this Work, two in each state in the Union. A small capital of from $25 to $50, will be necessary for each Agent. Address, *Post Paid* the Publishers. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

aug14 3m 23 Cornhill, Booksellers Row.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

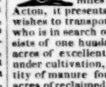


The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of farmers and others desirous of purchasing Real Estate, to a valuable Farm in Bolton, known as the Blood Estate. Located near the centre of the town, within eight miles of a Depot on the Fitchburg Railroad in Acton, it presents good advantages for the farmer who wishes to transport his produce to market, or the merchant who is in search of a country residence. This estate consists of one hundred and fifteen acres. There are fifty acres of pasture and tillage land, twenty of which are now under cultivation, in fine condition, with a sufficient quantity of manure for the coming season. There are fifteen acres of reclaimed meadow, twenty acres of Pasturage, and thirty acres well wooded. In addition, there is One orchard embracing a good collection of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees. The buildings are commodious, convenient and in excellent order. The House is large, containing eight high studied, pleasant, and airy rooms, with cellar under a part connected with the main building.—The barn is eighty feet in length by thirty-six in width; with a central drive-way extending from end to end. The out-buildings of both house and barn are large and conveniently arranged for all ordinary purposes. Wishing to sell the Estate, the subscriber is disposed to part with it upon fair and liberal terms.

For further information inquire of JONATHAN FORBUSH, Esq., Shoe and Leather Dealer, Blackstone st., Boston or of the subscriber, at his residence in Bolton.

f27 tf AMORY HOLMAN.

Notice.
TREES! TREES!!



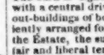
The Subscriber has a few thousand of Apple Stocks for sale, three years from the bud, some of them are very handsome—three to four feet high. Also, Peach, budded and natural, low by the hundred. Also, Butternut and Sugar Maple, from three to five feet in height. Also, Apple, Plum, Cherry and Quince, of various kinds.

HARRISON O. LAMSON.

West Brookfield, April 24, 1847. tf

Farm for Sale

IN WESTBORO'



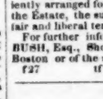
A Farm containing about 100 acres of land, situated in the West part of the town.

Buildings good.

HALLOWAY BRIGHAM.

Westboro', June 1. 4m* je5

Ploughs for Sale.



The subscriber has constantly at North Bridgewater, a good supply of Ploughs manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and by D. Prouty & Co. Also, Castings for the same. Castings of the old patterns, such as

West Bridgewater, Hitchcock's, &c., may be had on application to JOHN WALES.

North Bridgewater, May 8, 1847. 5t*

Hints to Architects.

HINTS to Young Architects, together with a model specification involving a great variety of instructive and suggestive matter calculated to facilitate their practical operations, by George Wightwick, Architect, with additional notes, by A. J. Downing, 1 vol, 8vo.

A Manual of the Principles and Practice of Road Making, comprising the location, construction and improvement of Roads, common McAdam paved plank, etc., and Rail Roads, by W. M. Gillespie, 1 vol, 12mo.

Lately published and for sale by W. D. TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington street. jy24

Wild Cherries.

RIPE, fresh and clear gathered, taken in at One Dollar Fifty Cents per Bushel, by T. LEWIS & CO., Custom House Street, Boston. 3w* aug14

Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber gives notice that he continues the CLOTH-DRESSING business at the Old Stand.—Cloths fulled, dyed, and dressed, for durability. WOOLEN YARN, HOSIERY, OLD GARMENTS, and all Woolen Goods, dyed in the best manner. All favors thankfully received and promptly attended to. Goods may be left at

78 Washington Street, Boston,

or with the subscriber. OTIS STEARNS.

Leominster, Ms., Aug. 7, 1847. 3mos

Grass Seeds.

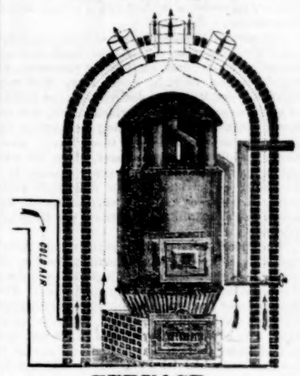
A CONSTANT supply of all kinds of Grass Seed, of best quality, for sale by

DAVENPORT & SPEAR,

NO. 5 Commercial st., corner of Chatham.

aug14 6w

HOT AIR VENTILATING



FURNACE.

NEW and important method of Heating and Ventilating Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Hospitals, Stores, &c., Chilson's Patent, 1847. Gentlemen who have studied the science of Heating and Ventilating, and all others in want of a superior Furnace, are invited to examine this valuable arrangement which is acknowledged by all that have examined it, to be the most important invention known. Many years experience in inventing, manufacturing and putting into use his well known Furnace, which has been so extensively introduced and admired, has given him an opportunity, by carefully observing the operation of Furnaces, to detect objections and make many improvements. And having seen the injurious effects of a dry, harsh burnt air, coming from *red hot iron*, and the great waste of Coal, by being melted to cinders in iron pots, and the loss of heat for the want of a suitable radiating surface, has induced him to remedy these objections, and at great expense and care, has just completed five sizes of a Furnace which will supersede all other plans of heating buildings. By this method the air to be heated never comes in contact with *red hot iron*, but produces a beautiful soft healthy air. The fuel is burnt in soap stone or fire brick, (on a new plan, without melting the Coal.) The construction of the fire pot being such as to present a broad, but shallow depth of coal; by means of which, the air is exposed to a much improved and enlarged radiating surface. This, together with a great improvement in retaining the smoke in the furnace, the heat is prevented from escaping into the smoke pipe, which makes fifty per cent. saving in fuel. He has also invented a new plan of setting his furnaces in brick, which prevents the heat from escaping through the walls into the cellar, but is taken into the apartments to be heated; and a supply of pure air is admitted at the same time for ventilating the apartments.

Personal attention given to setting these furnaces on his newly invented patented plan. Churches and other large buildings heated in the most perfect manner. For sale wholesale and retail, at the Stove, Range, and Hot Air Furnace Establishment, Nos. 51 and 53 Blackstone street.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1847. GARDNER CHILSON.

American Air Tight.

Housekeepers, be sure and examine this superior Stove, which has won the admiration of several thousand housekeepers the past season. It has more real and useful improvements than all others combined. The fire-brick oven top has proved to be of great value in absorbing the steam, and causing the bread to rise and bake light, (equal to the house brick oven.) The brick is found to be more durable than the iron top. It also equalizes the heat around the oven, and is much more even bake is produced in this Stove, than any other Stove known. It has a most perfect arrangement for Roasting in front. The summer arrangement for Broiling, Boiling, Toasting, &c., is complete.—The great cleanly discharge of the ashes from the *Ash Pit* below the fire. The flues are large, and so arranged as not to fill up with ashes. It is surprising to see how small an amount of fuel it requires to perform so great a variety of cooking. Its living appearance, substantial construction and general good qualities, have set it forth to be THE STOVE FOR THE PEOPLE!

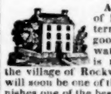
☞ ALSO, the largest assortment of Cooking Ranges to be found in any one establishment, together with a great variety of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Stove, Range, and Hot-air Furnace Establishment, Nos. 51 & 53 Blackstone street, Boston.

☞ Particular attention given to Ventilating Buildings, and Curing Smoky Chimneys. GARDNER CHILSON.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1847.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

IN VERNON, ROCKVILLE, CT.,



A FARM, containing about eighty acres of land, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. There is a good dwelling-house, good barns, and out-buildings, and well watered. The situation of this property is most desirable, being in full view of the village of Rockville, which is now very thriving, and will soon be one of the finest villages in the state, and furnishes one of the best markets. Two or three stages pass the door every day. This farm is under excellent cultivation, well supplied with wood, and fruit of the choicest kind is coming forward in abundance. A most desirable situation for a farmer, or a gentleman wishing a country seat.

A. W. TRACY.

Rockville, Connecticut, Aug. 7. tf

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in Framingham, about two miles from the centre, on the old county road to Worcester, 11 miles of Good Land, with a House, 28 by 38, two stories high, Barn, and Corn Barn.

ALSO, a Shop, recently fitted up for manufacturing Cutlery, on a small stream fed from springs, with a Tilt-Hammer, Grindstone, &c. There is a variety of choice fruit on the place. The above situation, with a small expense, would be one of the most elegant in town. For further particulars, apply to ELIPHALET WHEELER, Framingham Centre, or to OTIS BULLARD, on the premises.

N. B. The business of making Shoe-Knives here is good, giving sufficient employment for two men.

Framingham, Aug. 7. 6w*

Farm at Auction.

Will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., (if not previously disposed of at private sale) a Farm in Derry, N. H., lying about 11 miles from Lawrence, 12 from Haverhill, and 14 from Manchester, containing about 90 acres of land, suitably divided into mowing, pasturage, and tillage, with a good orchard of choice fruit trees. 20 acres of the above are excellent wood and timber. The buildings consist of a good two story house, and furnished with a good barn, 36 by 40 feet, with a cellar and a wood-house, corn-house, carriage-house, &c. Terms liberal. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

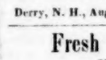
JOSHUA KENT.

Derry, N. H., August 7, 1847. 4w*

Fresh Seeds for 1847.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON,



HAVE received their complete Stock of SEEDS for the present year; they are from the same sources which gave such general satisfaction last year; and comprises the best assortment of prime Seeds ever offered in Boston. In addition to their American Seeds raised for them by the most careful and experienced Seed growers, they have received by recent arrivals from Europe, all the new and valuable sorts which are to be obtained.

—The following are some of the Leading Sorts—

PEAS. Early Prince Albert, the earliest of all Peas; Cedo Nulli; Hills' Early; Early Warwick; Victory; Blue Imperial; Marrowfats; and other fine kinds.

CABBAGE. Fine Early York; Early Hope; Imperial; Queen; &c., &c.

CAULIFLOWER. Fine Large German; London; Asiatic and other sorts.

CELERY. Seymour's Superb White; Lions Paw; Giant Red and White, &c.

BEET. Early Bassano; Whyte's Superb Long-Red; Fine Blood, &c.

CUCUMBER. White Spine; Extra Long Prickly; Victory of Suffolk, and other fine sorts.

LETTUCE. Fine

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE VOICE OF THE GRASS.

Here I come creeping, creeping every where,
By the dusty road-side,
On the sunny hill-side,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook;
I come creeping, creeping every where.

Here I come creeping, smiling every where,
All round the open door,
Where sit the aged poor,
Here where the children play,
In the bright and merry May,
I come creeping, creeping every where.

Here I come creeping, creeping every where,
In the noisy city street,
My pleasant face you'll meet,
Cheering the sick at heart,
Toiling his busy part,
Silently creeping, creeping every where.

Here I come creeping, creeping every where,
You cannot see me coming,
Nor hear my low, sweet humming;
For in the starry night,
And the glad morning light,
I come quietly creeping every where.

Here I come creeping, creeping every where,
More welcome than the flowers,
In summer's pleasant hours.
The gentle cow is glad,
And the merry bird not sad
To see me creeping, creeping every where.

Here I come creeping, creeping every where,
When you're numbered with the dead,
In your still and narrow bed,
In the happy spring I'll come,
And deck your silent home,
Creeping, silently creeping every where.

Here I come creeping, creeping every where,
My humble song of praise
Most gratefully I raise
To Him, at whose command
I beautify the land,
Creeping, silently creeping every where.

[Portsmouth Journal.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A WIDOW'S EXPERIENCE.

I was a pretty, very pretty girl, and sought for eagerly as a partner in the ball-room; but I was the daughter of a poor gentleman, and none of my many admirers ever asked me to become a wife. But the scene changed; my father became suddenly rich by the death of an elder brother, and I was then followed and asked fast enough, especially as I was an only child. I married a man I loved deeply; I imagined he loved me equally: but in one month I found out but for my handsome fortune, he would have been obliged to give up his cab, his club, and his house, and pay a visit to the continent to pay his creditors. The die, however was cast: I made the best of a bad bargain, and we lived decently together for five years. He died; and after my weeds were thrown aside, back came an old and a new set of claimants for my hand—or, rather, money-bags. I had five offers: they are as follows:—My first was a captain in the India service, returning to India in a fortnight, consequently he had no time to lose; he danced with me one night, and proposed the next morning. The utmost stretch of vanity could not permit me to imagine love had anything to say to this offer, consequently he was refused on the spot. My second was a banker, well known among the gayest circles, and a pleasant man enough. Ere I decided I found the house was considered very far from solvent, so I said "No." My third was an old acquaintance before my marriage, and I felt so much inclined to return the affection he professed he had *always* felt for me that I consented. The clothes were ordered and the day fixed; I was in a shop intending to purchase [illegible] when waiting my attention was called to the master of the shop giving a *sotto voce* account to a respectable-looking housekeeper close to me of his many bad debts; among some other names, he mentioned my intended, and added, "but here I don't care, for he was with us this morning, and said he was on the eve of marrying a very rich widow, and her money would more than clear him." I only waited to get home ere I dismissed my *disinterested* admirer. My fourth wanted no settlement of my property on myself, saying it would prove the strength of my love and confidence towards him. I sent him off. And my last was an elderly baronet, rich and highly connected; he was an invalid, and rather wanted a nurse than a wife, but he was pleasant, cheerful, and good-humored, and I knew it could not be for my money, for he had far more than myself. We should have been married had I not accidentally found out that he had given directions to his lawyers to the effect that any money I might receive from him after his death depended on the care and attention I paid him while he lived; and in case I failed in any way, or did not devote my life to his comfort, I was to be cut out of everything by a clause in his will. A relation found out this in time to save me playing nurse-tender to the selfish old fellow for the remainder of my days, which considering I was then only forty, and he, though an invalid, but fifty-five, I might have a longer spell of it than would be quite agreeable: so he, too, was dismissed. Well, Mr. Editor, what do you think of my *experience?*

PERSONAL APPEARANCE. We censure none for striving to appear well. It is a person's duty to make himself agreeable, if possible to all. But there is a disposition to show off by too expensive dresses and constant consultation of the glass, that we cannot but censure. If you have a good form and a pleasant face, nature gave them to you, and you have no right to be proud of them. If you are homely in your looks, all the dry goods, glasses, paints and curls in creation will not improve them. So be careful how you judge by appearances, and never make pretty faces your special favorites. The homeliest women are often the best and make the smartest wives and most judicious mothers. Ye who would be really beautiful—see that pride has no lodgment in your bosoms—root out every lurking sin, such as vanity, ill nature, revenge and anger—and then show us the man who turns up his nose at you and we will point you to one low and grovelling in his nature, and who is not worthy the love and confidence of woman.

"LADY." The Mobile Herald has the following: In speaking of the President's journey, all the papers say the "lady of the President." The word "wife" is dearer, prettier, and more appropriate. Another reform would be well in newspaperdom—that is the substitution of the good old word "woman" for "lady." A lady is a thing that usually brings up visions of bustles and buckram. Eve was a woman, not a lady. Woman is the word of poetry, sentiment, worship, classic dignity and elegance. Lady is a word of art, and has no sort of meaning as it is usually applied. Those who honor the sex should adhere to the former.

THE AFFECTIONS. It appears unaccountable that our teachers generally have directed their instructions to the head, with very little attention to the heart. From Aristotle down to Locke, books without number have been composed for cultivating and improving the understanding; but few, in proportion, for cultivating and improving the affections. [Lord Kames.

ALBUMS. Albums are not so much in vogue as they once were, to the great relief of those whose brains do not discount promptly. Perhaps in such cases the following impromptu, written in an album some fifteen years ago, may be available:

When the eyes of beholders
Meet this, let their shoulders
Shrug;
For what's written in an album
I hold to be al 'bum—
Bug.

The Extra Lodger.

BY DR. BIRD.

It was once my fate to pass a night in a certain wayside caravansary among the mountains of Virginia—a lowly and logly habitation, from whose mean appearance no one would have inferred the majestic spirit of the ruler within.—Up—or rather down—for it stood at the bottom of a hill—one fine evening in September, rolled a mail-coach, well crammed with passengers, of whom I, for my sins, was one. We numbered twelve souls in all—nine inside and three outside; of which latter group I, being somewhat of a valetudinarian, was honored by a seat beside his highness of the whip; while my two companions the one a Mississippian, the other a "varmint," as he called himself, of Tennessee, sat gallantly upon the top where they rolled and pitched about as we thundered down the rocky road, in a manner admirable to behold—or as the Mississippian expressed it, "like two short-tailed dogs in a boiling pot,"—a resemblance that was somewhat the stronger for the tremendous bow-wows and yelpings with which he sometimes assisted by the Tennessean beguiled the weariness of the day.

Certainly there never was a set of rant-pole personages got together in a mail-stage before. Besides the Mississippian yelping on top, there was another of the same inside who could imitate the braying of an ass to perfection—a melody which he kept up in rivalry with his friend and partner aloft. Add to this an Alabamian who sang negro songs; a Rock river Illinois, who whooped like an Indian; a Texan that played the mustang, or wild horse of the prairies, and besides nearly kicking the bottom from the stage, neighed and whined till the very team horses on the road responded to the note; and five others, who did nothing but scream and laugh to fill up the concert, and you have before you a set of the happiest mad-brained roisterers that ever astonished the monarch of a stage house.

At this place we were destined to sup and lodge and accordingly in due course of time, we were all seated at the board, where we had the satisfaction of being tyrannized over both by mine host and hostess—the one glum, yet facetious—the other ugly as ill-temper, and haughty as a princess. There was nothing at all remarkable in the supper, which was no better nor worse than usual, with the exception of the total absence of that *sine qua non* of a Virginia table, fried chickens—or, indeed, of chickens in any shape, there being not so much as a wing or a claw on the table. This omission producing a gentle interrogatory, somewhat in a tone of expostulation, from one of the Mississippians, who, as well as all the other travelers, it is proper to remark, was not playing the part of a very modest, well behaved young gentleman, mine host very wittingly gave us to understand "it was our own fault, seeing that the diabolical noise we had made while approaching the house had scared all the fowls into the mountains." This the Mississippian declared "reminded him of Capt. Dobbins' chickens in Kentucky, which he had the captain's own word for it, no sooner caught sight of a traveller approaching, than they immediately took to their heels—being well aware, from long experience, as Captain Dobbins said, that the visit of a stranger was certain death to them."

Before we had finished supper, a thirteenth guest made his appearance—a tall, raw-boned pedlar, it seemed, who drove up his wagon through a shower that had begun to fall, and presently entered the supper-room, bearing a pair of saddle-bags, which he laid beside him with great care, as if afraid the contents should be injured if placed out of his protection. He had a very meek, solemn, unpresuming, solitary look, and rather sneaked into than took a chair, at the foot of the table, where he waited very submissively for the cup of coffee, which my landlady deigned, after sundry contemptuous looks and five minutes delay, to send to him.

Upon the whole, he did not seem to produce any more favorable impression upon his fellow-travellers, who left him to consume his chickenless supper by himself, while they proceeded to the bar-room, to resolve a doubt which had entered the head of the Mississippian, Capt. Dobbins friend—to wit, whether the thunder of our approach had not killed all the mint plants, and so depriving them of their juleps. This was proved not to be the case. The young gentleman concocted their sleeping draughts, smoked their cigars, settled the affairs of the nation, and then, having received a hint that such was the will and pleasure of the landlord, ascended to the travellers' room to seek their beds.

This travellers' room was the garret, or the half thereof, the other moiety being partitioned off and applied to some other purpose; and as it was neither ceiled nor plastered, it presented no very striking look of luxury or comfort, but exhibited the rare and captivating spectacle of a dozen different beds, in which each man was to possess the happiness of sleeping without a bed-fellow. The beds were, moreover, all single ones, only one excepted, which was neither single nor double, and indeed was a mere plank stretched between two stools, with a feather bed hung over it, pannier wise; and so far it appeared to us that our landlord, in this out of the way nook, must have been visited with some inklings of civilization, but upon further consideration it was agreed we owed the size as well as the number on the coaches to the necessity of the case, the garret being of such a figure as to stow a dozen truckle beds much more commodiously than half that number of double ones.

Nevertheless, we were all well pleased with the arrangement; nor did any difficulty present itself until the braying gentleman, regaling us at first with a moderate burst of his music, by way of calling attention, demanded "who the nation was to sleep with the pedlar!"—a question which no one answered until he had first popped into, and so secured possession of the cot; after which each vowed the pedlar should not sleep with him. Upon this point the determination was quite unanimous. I might, indeed, except myself, having made no rash vow on the occasion,—which was the more unnecessary, as I had partly by choice, fallen heir to the narrow bed of plank spoken of before, in which there was no fear of my being troubled with a bed-fellow.

We had scarcely arranged this important matter, when the supernumary guest and extra lodger, who had perhaps been detained securing his property for the night, came up stairs, bearing his saddle bags and a candle, and with hesitating step and modest countenance, stole through the room, looking for an empty bed, but, of course, without finding one.

"Perhaps, gentlemen," said he, with an extremely solemn woe-begone voice of inquiry, "some of you can tell me where I am to sleep to-night?"

"In paradise, I suppose," said the braying gentleman, "for I'll be hanged, if there's any room for you here. You see the beds are all full."

"I do," replied the stranger, looking disconsolately round, "and they are shocking narrow ones, too. But I rather calculate the landlord meant me to have half of one somewhere or other among you."

Well, that seems but reasonable, said the Mississippian; "and I should be very willing to let you have half of mine, only"—here he turned over in the bed cloths, and displayed a huge bowie-knife lying on one side of him, and a pistol on the other—"only that I never sleep without my arms, and they are somewhat dangerous when I dream at night, as I always do after a bad supper. 'Pon my soul, sir, if you had seen me how I slashed my bed to pieces last night and shot off the bed post! Had to pay ten dollars damages to old Skinflint, the landlord.

The Yankee recoiled with trepidation from this perilous bed-fellow, and preferred his request to the Tennessean, stating very piteously, that he had an "affection in the head," though of what kind he did not inform us—which was always aggravated by want of, or even by uncomfortable sleep. The Tennessean, however declared that he was just as bad as his neighbor, the Mississippian, though in another way. He never could sleep with anybody without beginning to fight the moment he fell asleep; and it was but a fortnight ago, he said, that he had gouged a fellow's eyes out.

The Alabamian declared that he chewed tobacco in his sleep, and that his quids were to the full as dangerous to the bed-fellow's eyes as the Tennessean's fingers.

The second Mississippian had taken up a position directly across the bed, his head sticking out on one side, and his feet on the other, in which position only, he could sleep with any comfort; and therefore desired the poor pedlar to apply to some one else, which he did, with no better fortune—some excusing themselves on pretences as ridiculous as those I have mentioned; while one or two others, whose wit was not so ready, met his supplicating glances and hesitating supplications, with downright refusals. As for myself, the narrowness of my couch was so manifest as to accure me from application.

The poor pedlar thus rejected on all sides, and with the prospect of remaining bedless all night, took the desperate resolution of preferring a complaint to his majesty the inn-keeper. For this purpose he opened the door and called twice or thrice, but with timid tones, to mine host, who having already retired to his bed, and not choosing to be troubled, took no notice of his first calls, and only replied to the last by threatening to turn his unfortunate customer out of doors, if he did not keep quiet.

To be turned out of a house in which he was so inhospitably treated, might have seemed no disagreeable alternative, but unluckily, a dismal rain had now commenced falling, and there was no other place of refuge within eight or ten miles.

Nothing remained for the extra lodger but to stretch himself on the floor, which he at last did, but with sundry groans and complaints, pillowing his heads upon the saddle-bags—in which position he lay until his fellow travellers, myself with the rest, all dropped sound asleep.

We had not slept, I imagine, more than a quarter of an hour, when we were all the same moment roused by a terrible voice crying in the midst of the room—"If there is no other way with them, cut their aristocratical throats!"

The words and voice were alike alarming;—but judge our astonishment when, starting from our beds, we beheld the pedlar rising half naked from the floor, as grim and gaunt as Don Quixotte himself, holding a bowie knife, to which the Mississippian's was as a penknife to a razor, and brandishing it with looks of blood and fury. "By snakes and niggers!" cried the braying gentleman, with something like alarm, "he dreams harder than I do!"

"Wake him up—he will do mischief!" exclaimed others; for we all thought the poor fellow was suffering under some frightful dream. The Tennesseean, bolder than the rest, seized him by the arm, upon which he dropped his knife, and, his countenance changing from rage to trepidation, exclaimed—"I give myself up—I am your prisoner. But take notice, gentlemen, and bear witness for me, I yield to superior force. Give me five minutes to say my prayers."

"Thunder!" cried the varmint of Tennessee, start back, "the man is mad!" And so it seemed to us all.

"Give me five minutes to say my prayers!" quoth the pedlar—who, however, instead of dropping on his knees, burst into tears, and harangued us in somewhat the following words. "I am an honest man, a patriot, and man of the people. I have fought the battles of my country, and I die a Roman hero.—You are too many for me, gentlemen—twelve hundred men against one, and a regiment of scalping savages behind you! I surrender, and I am ready to die. But what is one among twelve hundred myrmidons of power? I know you'll kill me, but I don't care; all I ask of you is to do justice to my memory, to do justice before the world"—here his voice was almost drowned in sobs)—"to bear witness that I die like a brave man—die like a patriot—the victim of despots, and the martyr of freedom!"

Great was the consternation and confusion that now prevailed. The man was mad—northnorthwest, and all around the compass—politically mad—a mad patriot; nobody doubted that. Some asked what was to be done—others would have argued the mad-man out of his phrenzy—others again slipped out of the door, and stood ready for a run.

In the meanwhile, the maniac, re-inspired by his own eloquence, or the pusillanimity of his enemies, which even a madman might perceive, lifted up his voice again, but lifted it in defiance.

"Ye—are the mited myrmidons of power!" he cried, "purse-proud, rich men—tyrants that grind the face of the poor—that live on the sweat of the poor man's labor, and rob his hungry children of their food! I am a poor man, and the poor man's friend. I hate you—I defy you—I call you to the reckoning. Yes!" he roared, snatching up his knife from the floor, and waving it aloft, as if to unseen backers, "your triumph is now over—your hour has come! I call you to the reckoning—to the reckoning of blood! Advance, men of the people, and cut their tyrannical throats!"

And with that he advanced himself, flourishing his weapon against our aristocratic breasts. There was no withstanding that terrific charge—pell-mell we went, one over the other, out of the door, which we esteemed ourselves fortunate in being able to close, and thus secure ourselves from the distracted assailant.

We then made our way down to the bar-room, where we found the glum host and his haughty spouse in as great alarm and as elegant dishabille as ourselves—they, and indeed every soul in the house, having been aroused by the madman's vociferations.

What was to be done? The unfortunate man was still raging. We could hear him thumping against the door, as if endeavoring to break through, and roaring all the while with a phrenzied cry of "Victory!"—with that savage knife in his hand, nay, with a dozen knives, perhaps, for arms and clothes were all, in the hurry of our flight, left together in the room—who should dare attack and disarm him! Nobody showed an appetite for the enterprise; and although the ugly landlady proposed, in her ecstacy of terror, a plan that might have ended the difficulty—namely, that some of us should take her husband's gun and shoot the Bedlamite through the key hole, (and really she did not seem to consider the shooting of a mad pedlar any very atrocious crime)—the business was ended by our sitting up all night in the bar-room, in extremely simple costume, debating the difficulty.

The terrible din with which we had been ousted from the garret did not continue long, but was succeded, first, by a dead, portentous calm, then by a half-groaning, half-snorting kind of noise, that was represented by some who had the courage once or twice slowly to creep to the garret door to listen, to be peculiarly terrific, and which, indeed, lasted all night long.

When the morning broke, we held another consultation; and finally, growing more courageous as the day grew broader, wrought ourselves to the resolution of proceeding in a body to the traveller's room—the landlord magnanimously leading the van, armed with a broad-axe, ourselves intrepidly following at his heels, some carrying such means of defence as could be gathered, and others cart-ropes and bed-cords to tie the madman, and mine hostess, behind with the dog. We paused a moment at the door, listening to the groaning sound, which was still kept up, and then softly entered the room, where he had the satisfaction of finding the poor fellow lying very soundly and comfortably asleep in the best bed, sending from his upturned nostrils those anomalous and horrid sounds which now appeared to us the natural music of sleep. He open edhis eyes, sarted upon us somewhat enquiringly, yet with a look so extremely natural and lucid, that we refrained from laying hands upon him as we supposed would have been necessary.

"Good morning, gentlemen," said he quite like a sensible person; "a fine morning we have after the rain;—and a very fine sleep I've had," he added. "I hope you can say the same?"

"It's his lucid moment, poor fellow" said the varmint; and gathering up our indispensibles, we all went down to breakfast.

The pedlar was now "the observed of all observers"—as solemn as sad, and to all appearance quite unconscious of his late paroxysm. We were all too prudent, or too generous to remind him of it, even by a distant hint, and for the same reason, we all took care not to cross him in anything at the table. Whatever dish he looked at was immediately surrendered to him; even the ugly landlady requested his acceptance of a tumbler of cream, she had poured out for her own use, but on which he chanced to cast his eye.—And thus it happened that our gentleman, whose appetite by no means suffered his affliction, ate the best as well as the hugest breakfast of all; after which he ordered his horse, called for and paid his bill, and with every air of sanity departed.

A few minutes after, we were ourselves on the road, thundering along in our mail coach, and by-and-by we caught sight of our extra lodger on the top of a hill, at a cross-road where, indeed, he seemed waiting for us, as he looked back upon us frequently while he slowly mounted the hill.

"Mad again!" quoth the braying gentleman, with an air of commiseration—"poor fellow."

"Gentlemen," said the madman touching his hat with an air of great suavity, and giving the sweetest intonation to his sepulchral voice, "I believe I forgot to bid you farewell, at all events I omitted to express my thanks for the uncommon kindness you displayed in giving me, a poor pedlar, so much more room than I had any occasion for."

"Oh!" said the Tennessean, having some doubt about the poor fellow's meaning, but willing to humor him to the best of his power—"it is our southern way; hospitality, sir—mere hospitality!"

"Sir," said the pedlar, with a grateful look, "I shall always remember it. But I do assure you, one bed would have served my purpose just as well as a dozen."

"No doubt, sir," said the varmint, "but the truth is, as you were a sick man—"

"Only a little affliction in my head," said the stranger, touching his cracked *os frontis*.

"Yes, sir, a little affliction," rejoined the Tennessean, "for which reason each man desired to give you his bed:" "and *that*," added the gentleman, pleased at his own ingenuity, "is the reason you had all the beds."

The pedlar gave us a grin, and touching his forehead again, exclaimed, after sneezing in a highly natural manner—"Remember me, gentleman! I have an affliction here, to be sure, but—*I never lost a bed by it.*" With that he whipped up his horse, and cheering on his way, with a laugh that sounded like the chuckle of a kettle drum, it was so deep and tremendous, left us to our meditations.

"Bitten," said the varmint, giving a sneaking look around him.

"Choused out of a bed!—humbugged, every man of us," growled the Alabamian. The Mississippian jumped on his feet, and roaring—"Bray, gentlemen, bray—we are all jackasses together!" set us the example by pouring his most exquisitely donkeyish notes upon the ears of morning.

WHAT THE HUTCHINSONS ARE DOING.

"What are the Hutchinsons doing?" (says Mary Howitt) is a question which has been asked us repeatedly, and which we ourselves have asked without finding any one to answer it. Knowing, therefore, the great and effectionate interest which is felt towards those noble young people, by that portion of the public which heard and saw them, I have much pleasure in giving, in the columns of our journal, some extracts from a letter which I have just received from Abby; and in doing so, I trust that she herself will not feel displeased, that what she wrote for our private reading has thus been made public. She and her brothers enshrined themselves in thousands of pure and noble hearts, and to these her beautiful and child-like spirit speaks in this letter as well as to ourselves.

PLYMOUTH, May 5, 1847.

My dear Mrs. Howitt; My hope is that ere this time you have forgiven my silence. If hearts could correspond, without pen, ink and paper, I should often have communed with you, though so far distant. Oh, those bright days spent in "our fatherland," and made beautiful by the generosity of dear English hearts; we never could have stayed so long and so far away, had it not been for those good, kind friends! and let it not be believed, dear Mrs. Howitt, though our tongues and pens are silent, that we love you less. Every little wave that beats on the wild New England shore, brings tidings from across the deep, and our hearts bless you all.

I received dear Mary's letter some months ago. . . .

I have written so far and have not yet mentioned my brothers, or told you where they are. I must tell you that Asa has purchased the "old home-farm" from father, and Judson has one adjoining it. John is about a mile and a quarter from us, in a little cottage among the Elms, (not the Elms, Lower Clapton,) but in "the old Granite State." Asa was married last Monday week, and is very happy. We had, at his marriage, a family meeting, and were all there except two brothers who could not leave their homes. It was on May-day that we met at the old farm-house, and rambled in the fields and gathered May-flowers, and then made our new sister a bridal "May-queen." Dear Alfred Tennyson was not forgotten in that "happiest day of all the glad mid-year," and many times did that sweet song sound forth in the old home. . . . .

I have not yet told you where brother Jesse and I are this summer. He is nicely settled at his little stone cottage at High Rock, Lynn; and I am away, many miles from home, in Old Plymouth, Massachusetts. This is the same old shore that welcomed our pilgrim fathers, and offered them a free home. There are many pleasant associations in the old town which make me very happy.

We were away singing all last winter, and had a pleasant though rather tedious tour. I suppose our English friends heard through the papers of the excitement we had at Philadelpha. We were very sorry that anything of the kind should happen.

Dear friend, you can hardly think how many hearts are beating with joy in America, at the sound of —— and——'s names. We are all desirous that you should come before long to see our young country. We talk of you much, and I have many questions to answer regarding you. I see your journal and read it with pleasure—it calls to my mind former times. . . .

Enclosed is a little flower which was one of the first seen by our Puritan Fathers the spring after they landed. They named it the "Mayflower," from their little vessel; although it is not pressed very well, it may give you an idea of what it is in its original state.

I am, dear Mrs. Howitt, with sincere affection, your friend, ABBY J. HUTCHINSON.

The little flower which was sent was well pressed, and retains its color perfectly: it is a speciimen of the *Epigæ repens*.

MARY HOWITT.

RAILROADS IN ESSEX COUNTY. We are informed that the work on the Essex Railroad is advancing at such a rate as will ensure its being ready for the rails in December, agreeably to the original announcement of the directors. This is a subject of congratulation, on various accounts, not the least important of which is the desirableness of seconding the wish of the people at Lawrence to establish business connexions here, and thus take advantage of the current of trade, before it is turned into other channels.

From intimations that we have heaid, we presume it will not be a long time before a direct railroad communication will be established from Georgetown to Salem and Boston, giving to the people of that enterprising town the choice of both markets. It is well understood, also, that a railroad communication with Lowell will be established, as soon as the road to Lawrence is completed; so that, with the branch from Boxford which the President of the Essex road has announced their expectation of building, our country will be the best accommodated with railroads of any in the state. [Salem Gazette.

GRIT. During the great struggle to obtain a reformation of the Church in Scotland, a puritan, from some cause, fell into a ditch and could not get out. A passer-by observed him, and offered his assistance, but the hero of mud would not accept it until he knew what was the religion of his kind neighbor. "I am a Catholic," was the reply. "You may go," said the other, "for I sha'nt be helped out of this ditch by a Catholic."

RELIGIOUS READING.

CHILDHOOD.

"How artless is childhood even in its arts! How transparent! How easily seen through! When wisely dealt with, children shed the purest tears of penitence that are ever shed on earth. And how full of trust is early childhood! The child lives and moves and has its being in eternity. It knows nothing of the beginning of life, or of its ending.

"A simple child
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What can it know of death?"

Over it immortality broods like the day. But above all, how absolute and uncompromising and godlike is a child's sense of right! He recognizes no limitations to the law of duty. He knows not policy until he learns it from the evil practices of the world. Repeat to a child the immortal lessons of peace and love which Christ uttered, and he instantly recognizes the very commandments of God, and asks, "Why, then, do men go to war? Why do they ill treat and enslave one another?" With a terrible fidelity of application, he turns your instructions directly upon you, and demands, since such is God's law, why you do thus and so. Children cannot understand, until the world teaches them, how any necessity should interfere to render entire obedience impossible.

In all these respects we may distinguish in them the features of a "race of heaven," and learn the deep significance of the command which requires us all to become like little children. Soon, very soon, by our worldliness, by our cowardly compromises, we drag them down from the lofty position which they occupy. Much is said and done about the instruction, the moral and religious instruction, of the young, it seems to me sometimes that the world is in nothing more busily engaged than in corrupting every child that comes into it. It compels the young to cast away as impracticable abstractions the plainest monitions of duty. It hides from the wickedness of war by its vain talk about "famous victories." It dazzles their eyes with the gaudy trappinge of the soldier. It hardens them to the deadly wrong which man inflicts on man, by pleading the way of the world, and a system of things which not God, but man, has devised. And so their wings are clipped, and they are made creatures of earth, like ourselves. If we reverenced childhood as we should, if we distinguished in it the lineaments of the higher life, we should sit like children low at its feet, and the established relations of teachers and children be reversed, and with the religious poet of the age, the parent would exclaim to his child:—

"O dearest, dearest child, my heart
For better lore would seldom yearn,
Could I but teach the hundredth part
Of what from thee I learn."

As it is, amid the thick steaming corruptions of the world, it is childhood that still keeps some sweetness in it. Though the young soon alight upon the earth, and become earthly like us, yet for a space they hover over us, like angelic ministrants, fanning with white wings the fevered brain of many a sinning man and woman, and sending purifying beams of blessed light in upon our stained and hardened hearts. Even in their inarticulate helplessness, when they first make their appearance here, what springs of tenderness do they cause to break forth in the human bosom! How mighty is their coming! Like the angel at Bethesda, they stir the fountain of life, dark with the surrounding shadows of sin, and instantly it receives a healing efficacy. Whether they come or depart, their ministry is alike powerful. Their departure, like their coming, sheds a celestial influence through the whole household, like the broken box of precious perfume poured by Mary upon the head of Jesus. Said not Christ truly, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven?" [Furness.

ATHEISM.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."

"No God! no God!" the simple flower
That on the wild is found,
Shrinks, as it drinks its cup of dew,
And trembles at the sound;
"No God!" astonished echo cries
From out her cavern hoar,
And every wandering bird that flies
Reproves the Atheist's lore.

The solemn forest lifts its head,
Th' Almighty to proclaim;
The brooklet on its crystal urn,
Doth leap to praise his name;
High sweeps the deep and vengeful sea,
Along its billowy track,
And red Vesuvius opens its mouth,
To hurl the falsehood back.

The palm-tree with its princely crest—
The ocean's leafy shade—
The bread-fruit bending to its load,
In yon far Island glade—
The winged seeds borne by the winds,
The roving sparrows' feed—
The melon on the desert sands—
Confute the scorner's creed.

"No God!" with indignation high
The fervent sun is stirred,
And the pale moon turns paler still,
At such an impious word;
And from their burning thrones, the stars
Look down with angry eye,
That thus a worm of dust should mock
ETERNAL MAJESTY!

THE BLIND SLAVE IN THE MINE.

The following incident was related by President Hitchcock, in a sermon, preached in the College Chapel, Amherst, Mass, recently, on "The Moral Dignity of the Christian Character," and was a beautiful illustration of the subject:—

"Allow me," says President Hitchcock, "here to refer to a case that lately fell under my observation, which illustrates more forcibly than I had ever conceived, the priceless value of the Christian hope to the most unfortunate and degraded. I had descended a thousand feet beneath the earth's surface, in the Coal Pits of the Mid Lothian Mines in Virginia, and was wandering through their dark, subterranean passages, when the voice of music, at a little distance, caught my ear. It ceased upon our approach, and I caught only the concluding sentiment of the hymn:—

"I shall be in heaven in the morning!"

On advancing with our lamps, we found the passage closed by a door, in order to give a different direction to the currents of air, for the purpose of ventilation. Yet this door must be opened occasionally to let the rail cars pass, loaded with coal; and to accomplish this, we found situing by that door an aged blind slave, whose eyes had been entirely destroyed by a blast of gunpowder many years before in that mine. There he sat, on a seat cut in the coal, from sunrise to sunset, day after day;—his sole business being to open and shut the door when he heard the rail cars approaching. We requested him to sing again the hymn whose last line we had heard. It was indeed lame in expression, and in the poetic measure very defective, being in fact one of those productions which we found the pious slaves were in the habit of singing, in part, at least, impromptu. But each stanza closed with the same sentiment:—

"I shall be in heaven in the morning."

It was sung in a clear and pleasant voice, and I could see the shrivelled, sightless eyeballs of the old man rolling in their sockets, as if his soul felt the inspiring sentiments;—and really the exhibition was one of the most affecting that I have ever witnessed. There he stood, an old man, whose earthly hopes, even at the best, must be very faint;—and he was a slave—and he was blind—what could he hope for on earth? He was buried too, a thousand feet beneath the solid rocks. In the expressive language of Jonah, "He had gone down to the bottom of the mountains; the earth with her bars was about him forever." There, from month to month, he sat in total darkness. Oh! how utterly cheerless his condition! And yet that one blessed hope of a resurrection morning was enough to infuse peace and joy into his soul. I had often listened to touching music. I had heard gigantic intellect pour forth enchanting eloquence, but never did music or eloquence exert such an overpowering influence upon my feelings, as did this scene. Never before did I feel the mighty power of Christian hope. Never before did I witness so grand an exhibition of sublimity."

SORROW AND SYMPATHY. Like a cooling daught to a weary traveller in a scorching waste, so is the sympathy of friends in trouble. We feel thankful when we meet with those who can forget their own ills, while they administer to others.

We need not expect a life of continued sunshine—it would be unnatural. We must have clouds, rains, and even desolating storms. These are as necessary, mentally and morally, as physically, to the production of a healthy existence. But evils though necessary, are seldom so great as at first they may seem to be—our interests are not so conflicting as they may sometimes appear, and often, through misapprehension, we are grieved by that which, if seen in its true light, would be the cause of mirth, or a fit subject for ridicule.

Evils anticipated are often the cause of more pain than the realization of them. In this way they are doubled, and we are made far more miserable than we need be. Gloomy thoughts are almost always unproductive of good, so that it is better to indulge in those that make a light heart and a bright conscience.

HINGHAM.

The editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, writing from Hingham, gives the following interesting particulars of that town:—

"Time out of mind it has been famous for wooden ware, and still has a good name for buckets. Michaux, in his great work on the Forest Trees of America, makes honorable mention of what has been called the 'Hingham China;' and if the bucket makers only knew the fact, they might rejoice in being written out in French, though they are rather ashamed of their ancient craft.

In my younger days they did make buckets here, and tho' my memory runneth not back to the happy time when, as the saying was, 'every man in Hingham made buckets to sell, except the minister, and he made his own,' yet I remember when the only sign of rain that was considered entirely reliable was, that three wagon-loads of pails should pass the door in the course of the day. But the discovery of steam-power has changed the place, perhaps not for the better. What 'china' is made now is made chiefly by steam. Marvellous stories are told of the engines into which logs are thrown, and which come out all manner of imaginable things; but in Hingham they come out only buckets, with the shavings made into pill-boxes. Still, in one of the out-of-the way lanes, one may see a few old shops in which the old manufacture is carried on in the old way, and on the outside of which are little shelves enclosed with wire as show-boxes, where miniature pails and piggins and dumb betties are displayed. But the people here are behind the age, and their street is visited by strangers, as, in Paris, strangers go out to Sevres.

Hingham, as a town, no longer makes wooden ware. A steamboat has brought it within an hour of Boston, and a railroad is to bring it still nearer The boys go the city as soon as they have learned to write and cypher, to seek their fortunes; or if any of them stay at home, it is to send out vessels to catch mackerel, or to engage in some branch of manufactures, or trade, the product of which goes to Boston. And this has made the people famous for something else than that which distinguished their fathers. They are not more noted, that I know of, for thrift than their neighbors, tho' many of them get rich, and all generally justify another of their old maxims that 'every tub should stand on its own bottom;' but they have become famous for their love of home, and it has grown into a proverb that 'the Hingham folks always go home on Saturday night.' If this shows that the old town is a good place to emigrate from, it proves also that it is a pleasant place to return to, at least to spend Sunday. It used to be said that 'Hingham is a great place at high water,' for when the tide is out its harbor is all flats; but he is no true Hinghamite who does not hold that it is a great place at all times of tide.

But Hingham has other titles to fame than those I have alluded to. If it has not yet given its name to any other town—and strange to tell, still stands alone on the Blue Book—it has done something to populate this great country of ours. There is not a Cushing, a Lincoln, a Hobart, a Hersey, a Thaxter or a Peal—all common names—in the whole country, that cannot trace his descent from the Pilgrims who landed here—at high tide of course—in a shallop, in 1635. John, the ancestor of James Otis, was one of its first settlers. The progenitors of John Hancock were Hingham people. Gen. Lincoln of the Revolutionary army, was a Hingham farmer. Bishops and Governors, and other minor dignitaries in Church and State, who are not so well known to the world, have come of Hingham ancestry; and tho' we make no special boast of it here, the spot is pointed out where stood, if I am not mistaken still stands, the house built by the grand-father or great-grandfather of Benedict Arnold.—There is none of that stock left in the town now, however, and none other out of which traitors can be made; though, I doubt not, enough from which great Captains and Patriots will come, when the times shall need them.

One thing else I must mention, or the Hingham people will not forgive me. They have here the oldest inhabitable church in North America. There are the ruins of one in Jamestown, (Va.) which is older than this, but this is the oldest now occupied in the country. It was built one hundred and sixty-five years ago, and in it is some of the timber of the church built by the first settlers in 1635 or 6. It is perfectly sound, and almost as hard as iron.

The Derby Academy was founded and endowed more than half a century ago by a madame Derby, or rather the school was first established by her first husband, Dr. Hersey, and placed on a firm foundation by Madame Derby at her death. This Dr. Hersey is the same who founded a Professorship at Cambridge, and the fund of the Academy goes to the same institution in case of forfeiture by mismanagement. It is not likely that Harvard, however, will ever see a cent of it. Madame Derby, like many other people that Hingham has produced, was a character. She was poor and uneducated in her youth, and never could write her own name.—But she came by her first marriage to considerable wealth, which she knew well how to keep and manage. At a little distance from the spot where I sit at this present writing, stood till within a few years a tree in which it is said she used to sit and overlook the work people on her farm. Her house, which was a fine, old fashioned one, the largest and best in the village, had in it one or two rooms, the walls of which were painted in landscape by her own hand. As I remember them, they were rather curious specimens of the fine arts. The old house, I am sorry to say, was burnt down a few years since, the only occupant of it, at the time, being an old lady and her servant. The history of this, with that of those who have resided in it for the last century, would make a story full of tragic and comic incident and interest which one would hardly believe could be found in a quiet New England village.

It is a pity that somebody should not write the biography of Madame Derby. A great many amusing and characteristic stories are told of her.—She lived in a good deal of state for those days, and kept her own carriage, but did not disdain to use it for purposes to which, I venture to say, no other lady's carriage was ever put. If, for instance, she wanted a load of boards from the 'cove', and no other means were at hand to fetch them, she would go for them herself. The boards she would have put through the carriage windows, after she had taken her place on the back seat. Of course, the people were obliged to give her on such occasions a wide berth. During her last illness she made all the arrangements for her own funeral, was measured for her coffin, and beat down the undertaker in his price. She had a list made of those who were to attend at her funeral obsequies, and the places they were to take in the procession. After having taken down a number of names, her amanuensis asked if there were any more. 'No,' she said, 'Tag, Rag and Bobtail may follow on behind!' Tradition says that the uninvited guests were somewhat offended when the story was told, and no wonder. But most of those who cared anything about her funeral, are dead now, and the present generation should forgive her for the insult, for she has certainly been a benefactor to the town. Almost every lad who has been fitted for college in Hingham during the last half century, has gone from Derby Academy, and nearly all who have received any other education than the common schools could give them—a very good one, by the by—have obtained it at the same place. There is a female, as well as a male department, which is always crowded."

THE PUMA AND THE OUNCE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The maneless Mexican lion (the puma) roams through the upper regions of the forest where he has almost undisputed hunting-ground. He fearlessly assails victims who cannot effectually defend themselves, such as the horse, the mule, and the ass, and he tears large pieces of flesh from their ribs. But he does not venture to meddle with the oxen. He shuns men and in the forest